The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4328. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Second Day of the Saratoga Meeting.

Splendid Array of Ladies and Gentlemen.

GRAND CONTEST FOR THE CUP.

The Coveted Bauble Won by the Horse Kentucky.

Captain Moore is Beaten by a Length and No More.

Rhinodine, a Six-Year Old, is Distanced.

THE SECOND RACE.

A Purse of $400, for All Ages, Mile Heats.

Five Entries: Arcola, Lord Monmouth, Lexicon, Southerner and Lutestring.

Arcola Takes the Purse in Two Straight Heats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The day was again brilliantly fine, and the attendance even larger than on the opening day, it being computed that there were from eight to ten thousand visitors on the ground. The grand stand was densely crowded, a large proportion of the occupants being superbly dressed ladies, who appeared to enter thoroughly into the enjoyment of the sport, and the brilliant scene presented.

The Saratoga Cup was of course the great and attractive feautre of the day's programme. For this event eighteen of the most noted horses in the country had been entered, and, until within a few days of the event coming off, it was anticipated that from five to seven horses would come to the post. The field was however thinned down to three, the rest being wary of entering the lists with such a doughty turf champion as *Kentucky*, who had been the favorite at odds of two to one against the field for several days past. The night previous he rose to three to one, and on Tuesday morning $1,000 to $300 was freely laid, and even four to one in his favor would have been laid had the takers of the odds been as abundant as those who desired to back him. The horse fully merited the confidence placed in him. He was in superb condition, and replete with life and spirit. *Rhinodine*, on the contrary, appeared to have lost much of his old form, and seemed out of sorts, giving out entirely at the end of the first mile, and being disgracefully beaten off in the finish of the race. It is quite evident that he has no chance in competing with such a thoroughbred, first-class animal as *Kentucky*, who is evidently the best horse of his years. *Captain Moore* was in excellent condition, and did his best to make the race a tight one with the champion, and his efforts merited and received just eulogy.

The track was in fine condition for the making of fast time, as the result of both races showed, and all the arrangements were of the affluently liberal and high-toned character, which distinguishes the Saratoga Association.

The Travers & Osgood stable was again in luck with *Arcola*, who, it will be seen, won the mile heat purse race in two straight heats in the most clever style, after having pocketed the two mile heats' purse of $750 on the previous day, on the same easy terms.

There will be three races on to-morrow, the third day, with every promise of another brilliant attendance.

From Our Special Reporter.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

SUMMARY.

The Saratoga cup of $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages—two miles and a quarter—closed with eighteen entries.

John Hunter entered b. h. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe, 4 years, Gilpatrick.......... 1

J. S. Watson entered b. h. Captain Moore, 5 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose, by imp. Glencoe, W. Burgoyne.......... 2

Ward and McGrath entered ch. h. Rhinodine, 6 years, by Wagner, dam Ann Watson, Abe.......... 3

The following were drawn:

Philo C. Bush's ch. c. Lexicon, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Lighsome, by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's ch. f. Luileme, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire.

Philo C. Bush's b. c. Tipperary, 4 years old, by Ringgold, dam Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield.

Philo C. Bush's b. h. Arcola, 4 years old, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's ch. f. Olista, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern, by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's b. f. Saratoga, 3 years old, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe.

Philo C. Bush's br. f. Alexandra, 3 years old, by imp. Sovereign, dam Miss Duke, by imp. Glencoe.

John Hunter's ch. f. Mary Howell, 3 years old, by Revenue, dam Floride, by Wagner.

F. Morris' b. c. Lord Monmouth, 4 years old, by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford.

F. Morris' bl. c., 4 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Elizabeth, by Mariner.

J. S. Watson's ch. h. Aldebaran, 5 years old, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe.

T. G. Moore's b. c. Beacon, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire. Blue and Fancy.

Dennis Reedy's gr. h. Thunder, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by imp. Hedgford.

Robert G. Hervey's b. c. Orion, 4 years old, by Revenue, dam Mirth, by Wagner.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Asteroid, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.

TIME:

First quarter, 00:26; first half, 00:52¾; first mile, 1:46½; second mile, 1:49. Total, 4:01¼.

No pools were sold on this race. The victory of *Kentucky* being regarded as a foregone conclusion, $1,000 to $300, and subsequently four to one being freely laid on him—the takers being few. There was some little delay in starting, owing to the restiveness of *Captain Moore*. At last a good send-off was effected, the trio getting away in close company. Passing the stand, *Kentucky* led half a length, *Rhinodine* being second, and *Captain Moore* in the rear, full three lengths at the turn; down the back, *Rhinodine* stuck close to the quarters of *Kentucky*, *Moore* still lying away. There was no alteration until a mile and a quarter was accomplished, when *Rhinodine* tired and fell back in the rear, four or five lengths, and was for the remainder of the distance out of the race. Down the back, the second time, *Moore* went up to *Kentucky*, and felt him, but could not quite reach his head, *Kentucky* going easily within himself, continuing his lead to the end, and winning easily by a length; *Rhinodine* beaten off 120 yards.

PURSE $400, FOR ALL AGES—MILE HEATS.

John Hunter's b. h. Arcola, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe, (Gilpatrick).1 1

F. Morris' b. h. Lord Monmouth, 4 years old, by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford..........4 2

P. C. Bush's c. h Lexicon, 4 years old, by Lexidgton, dam by imp. Glencoe..........3 3

Wm. Rogers' ch. h. Southerner, 5 years old, by Oliver, dam by imp. Trustee..........Dis.

J. C. Kelly's b. m. Lutestring, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe..........2 Dis.

TIME:

FIRST HEAT—Quarter, 00:25¼; half-mile, 00:50; mile, 1:45½.

SECOND HEAT—Quarter, 00:26¼; half-mile, 00:51¼; mile, 1:45.

In the pools, *Arcola* sold for $1,250; *Lutestring*, $900; *Lexicon*, $95; *Lord Monmouth*, $35; and *Southerner*, the last pool sold prior to the start, exhibiting only a slight improvement on the last-named horse.

FIRST HEAT.—In a good start the lot got away in a cluster, *Lutestring* taking a slight lead. At the turn she was joined by *Lexicon*, and the pair were lapt round the turn. At the first quarter *Lexicon* showed in front, *Lutestring* second, *Arcola* third, *Lord Monmouth* fourth, and *Southerner* far in the rear. *Arcola* down the back gradually closed up, and at the half-mile went in front and took the lead, with *Lutestring* as his second, *Lexicon* third, and *Monmouth* fourth. *Arcola* continued his lead round the lower turn, and up the home stretch, winning with remarkable ease by two lengths, *Lexicon* finishing a moderate third, and *Monmouth* fourth, *Southerner* being distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—No betting; *Monmouth* jumped off with the lead, *Lexicon* second, *Arcola* third—lying off—and *Lutestring* fourth, in which order they ran round the turn. Down the back *Monmouth* and *Lexicon* were head and head, *Arcola* waiting on them. Passing the half mile, *Arcola* crept up as before and challenged *Monmouth*, the two making the home stretch in close company; but *Arcola* had the race evidently in hand, and shook *Monmouth* off within a few yards of the chair, winning handsomely by half a length—*Lexicon* moderate third, *Lutestring* distanced.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Gen. Rousseau Elected from the Fifth District—Majorities For and Against the Constitutional Amendment—Returns from a Small Part of the State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 7.

The vote in this city for Congress is as follows: Rousseau, Administration, 4,502; Mallory, 1,789; Mundy, 121. The election of Rousseau, from the Fifth District, is conceded.

All four of the Administraion candidates for the State Legislature from this city are also elected.

Columbia gives Harding 201; Taylor, 78; Gerrard, 102.

Campbellsville—all points heard from—gives Harding 502; Taylor, 196.

Cave City gives Grider 141; Lowry, 42.

Glasgow gives Lowry 115; Grider, 228.

Colesburg gives Taylor 25; Harding, 29.

Russellville gives Grider 157; Lowry, 107.

In Franklin County the anti-constitutional amendment ticket has prevailed by 3,000 majority. But a small vote was polled.

Mumfordsville—The anti-constitutional amendment ticket has 150 to 200 majority.

Covington—The approximate vote of Kenton County gives about 1,100 Union majority.

Campbell County gives 850 Union majority.

Pendleton County—Bowling Green gives Grider 261; Lowry, 166.

Hopkinsville gives Yeaman 202; Ritter 155.

Mount Vernon gives, as far as heard from, Randall, Union, 433; Garrard, Opposition, 153.

Nicholdsville gives Franklin, Conservative, 166; Fry, Union, 91.

The Plaquemine District gives 220 majority for Fry.

Richmond—The majority in Madison County for the constitutional amendment candidates is about 400 to 450.

Somerset gives about 700 Union majority.

Lebanon gives Harding 249; Taylor, 78.

Montgomery County gives a Conservative majority of over 400.

Danville, Boyle County, gives Fry (Union) for Congress 300; Conservative, 464.

Paris gives Franklin 279; Fry, 138.

Bourbon County will give a large majority against the constitutional amendment.

The majority of Franklin, Conservative for Congress, at noon to-day was 500.

Bagdad gives Harding 205; Taylor, 33.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

In the Sixth District, GREEN CLAY SMITH is undoubtedly elected to Congress.

RANDALL appears to be elected in the Eighth District.

Oldham County gives MALLORY 455, ROUSSEAU 149.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The Conservatives have carried every county in this district by the following majorities: Fayette, 507; Franklin, 556; Boyle, 164; Woodford, 435; Lincoln, 300. Estimated majorities by Counties: Bourbon, 500; Scott, 800; Jessamine, 306.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The following is the vote of Hardin County for Congress: Hardin, 865; Taylor, 338.

Henry County gives 230 majority for Mallory for Congress.

FROM CANADA.

Another Attempt to Abduct George N. Sanders.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch from Montreal, to the *Leader*, says: Another attempt has been made to carry off GEORGE N. SANDERS. O'LEARY was offered ten thousand dollars to assist in the enterprize. He agreed to do it, and then went and informed the Chief of Police about it. On Monday evening O'LEARY called at SANDERS' house with a carriage, driven by one of the conspirators. O'LEARY told SANDERS that the Recorder wanted to see him at his house, on the road. Three men then jumped into the carriage, knocked O'LEARY down, and handcuffed SANDERS. Twenty of the police gave chase, captured two of the conspirators, and are in pursuit of the others.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Last evening an attempt was made to kidnap GEO. N. SANDERS, and carry him over the lines. The conspirators offered Detective O'LEARY $10,000 to assist them. He pretended to agree, but warned SANDERS and the police. He then, in carrying out his apparent complicity, induced SANDERS to get into a carriage, and they drove out to the suburbs, where they were attacked by the kidnappers. SANDERS was gagged and O'LEARY thrown out of the carriage. On approaching the toll-gate, the police, in ambush, sprang upon them, released SANDERS and captured two of the kidnappers, CARLOS E. HOGAN and W. A. BURNS, who say they are detectives. Shots were freely exchanged with the police, Another kidnapper was captured this morning.

The Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Sir NARCISSE BELLEAU has been appointed to the Premiership of Canada, made vacant by the death of Sir E. H. TACHE. He takes the office of Receiver-General. JOHN A. MCDONALD has been appointed Minister of Militia, and Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL, Minister of Education.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Parties arriving here from different parts of the State say that there is a great change in the conduct of the late rebel soldiers. Their complete submission and good intentions to the government, for the first few weeks after the collapse of the rebellion, challenged the admiration of all loyal men; but since the wholesale display of clemency to the rebel leaders of wealth and influence, this treacherous and arrogant class have poisoned the minds of these soldiers against the Union, and are now organizing them for a politica conflict with the government, and a war against the Union men and negroes. They are having everything their own way in designating the delegates to the convention, which they expect will soon be called.

Unless the government interfers and excludes these leaders from participating in this body, the true Union men will have nothing to do with its deliberations, which they claim will result in a farce, and ruin al who are associated with it.

WM. P. MORE, and other wealthy citizens in Newbern, are soon to erect in that city one of largest hotels in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President is in good health, and this afternoon spent some time in riding out.

CABINET BUSINESS.

The unusually protracted session of the Cabinet meeting to-day afforded a fruitful topic to the sensationalists of the city, but was really occasioned by the accumulation of business during the President's illness, and the social interview consequent upon the return of Secretary SEWARD and Attorney-General SPEED from their trip to Cape May.

THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

JOHN G. DUDLEY, master armorer of the United States Arsenal in this city has resigned. Mr. STAHL, formerly of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and a refugee from Virginia, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

The steamer *Keyport* this morning made her first trip to Aquia Creek with passengers for Richmond, Belle Plain having been the landing place of the steamers since the reopening of travel south. The trains are now running from Aquia to Potomac Creek, and will shortly be able to reach Fredericksburgh, thus reëstablishing the old southern route of travel.

OLD CAPITOL PRISONERS.

A military commission convened at the Old Capitol Prison to-day, for the trial of parties confined there charged with military offences, with the view of accelerating the clearing out of that institution. Forty-five of its inmates were released yesterday.

NO COUNTERFEITS ON NATIONAL BANKS.

The statement, widely circulated, that counterfeit $5 notes of the national banks are in circulation is wholly without foundation. The difference in the appearance of some of the notes mentioned, as a distinction between the genuine and counterfeit, was created by the Treasury Department for the purpose of improving the symmetry of the letters on the face of the bills, and is no indication whatever of counterfeiting. There is not a counterfeit on the national banks in circulation. The report that the $1 notes of the General Government have been counterfeited, is discredited at the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amounted to over one and a quarter millions.

THE TREASURY FUNDS.

The Treasury has a sufficient amount of funds in the vaults to pay every dollar of indebtedness to the army. With the receipts of internal revenue and certificates of indebtedness, the Secretary will be enabled to meet all the claims upon the Treasury until the next session of Congress.

It is understood in official circles here that the late order mustering out SHERIDAN'S troops will disband at least two-thirds of his army.

TEXAS.

Not the slightest apprehension is felt here of any further national difficulties in Texas, and the speculations concerning military interference with the French beyond the Rio Grande have ceased altogether. Official and private correspondence received here from that section indicate that very few of the troops will immigrate to Mexico.

SALE OF STEAMERS.

A large number of valuable United States steamers will be sold at the Washington Navy-yard on the 19th inst., including, it is understood, the Ella, well known as the dispatch-boat of the Potomac flotilla; the Victoria, Phlox, Delaware, Currituck and Fuschia, built, originally for the Chinese; the Adela, Moccassin-Dumbarton, Lillian, Banshee and Bat, former blockade-runners; the Yankee, Bell, Iris, Geranium, Lockwood, Cœur-de-Lion, Little Ella, J. M. Seymour, Keystone State, Alpha, Eureka and the sloop Granite. The iron-clad torpedo-boats Chimo, Casco, Ascutney and Swarton are out of commission, but will not be sold.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery was to-day ordered to be mustered out, and will probably reach home the latter part of this week.

A NEW REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth and Thirteenth New-York Artillery Regiments have been consolidated into an organization, hereafter to be known as the Sixth Regiment, and will remain in the defences of Washington.

CAVALRY CONSOLIDATION.

The Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, which was understood yesterday to be immediately mustered out, has been consolidated with the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, and will be known as the Third Provisional Cavalry Brigade, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. SWEITZER. This comprises all the cavalry in the Department of Washington.

A REBEL GENERAL IN DURESS.

The rebel Gen. B. J. HILL, committed to the Workhouse by the civil authorities on Saturday last in default of means to pay a fine for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, is still at the institution, his secesh acquaintances in the city failing to afford pecuniary assistance, although earnestly appealed to by him. He has been put to work with other prisoners, keeping the garden in order, cleaning the building, &c., no distinction being made in his case.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

From the 1st of July up to noon to-day, the receipts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue amounted to thirty-two millions of dollars. The increase has been heavy for several days past from the income tax, and will continue to be for some weeks to come.

CABINET MEETING.

The President met his Cabinet to-day, the first time for the last ten days. There was a protracted session.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that a duly licensed commercial broker may negotiate a sale of liquors from one dealer to another without additional licenses, but if at any time the liquors shall be in his custody or under his control, he will require a license as a liquor dealer on account of such negotiation of sale.

The Commissioner also rules that monthly returns of insurance companies need not include premium notes.

COLLECTOR FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

QUINCE PARKER was to-day appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

A military commission convened at the Old Capital to-day for the trial of soldiers and citizens charged with military offences.

SANDERS, GEO. N.

Whatever truth may attach to the telegram about the attempted abduction of GEORGE N. SANDERS, it is certain that nobody in Washington prompted the proceeding. If the government desired to obtain possession of SANDERS, it would make application for his surrender under the Extradition Treaty.

Extensive Fire in Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

There was a fire here last night at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets. The Grand Trunk Railway's general offices, HOUTON'S Hotel and Dr. ADAMS' dwelling-house were destroyed. Loss $30,000. It is feared that a boy perished in the flames.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Rumored Defeat of an Austrian Detachment—Cautious Statements of the Official Journals—Bold Guerrilla Operations—Maximilian's Troubles with the Pope.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The *Sciadad* of Mexico City, in its issue for the 24th, states that rumors were in circulation that the Austrian force actidg in the Sierra de Lacapoaxtla had been defeated.

Such a report is no other than the partial defeat suffered by one of the detachments of the Austro-Mexicans in that range of mountains.

By the news from Puebla it appears that a detachment under Count THUN, took the heights of Apulco, after a fight of three hours, whilst another party under Capt. DE LA SALLA, occupied Tetela del Oro. A third detachment not sufficiently strong, and having to cross forests and mountain ravines, had to fight heroically, but to great disadvantage; in plain words it was surprised, but the Imperialist paper excuses itself for not giving the result, pleading ignorance. But from San Juan de los Llanos, they write, that Señor ORDANO, Commissary-General of the army in Puebla, and two other officers had been made prisoners and taken to Perote; the letter also cautiously refrains from speaking of the fight.

In San Luis the commanding officer gave notice that the Republicans, to the number of 400 or 500 cavalry, were seen at Portezuela when he marched with a column of light troops to meet them. The Republicans did not wait for him, but proceeded to Villa de Pozos; they were overtaken by the cavalry when at a league from there. The Liberals lost 50 killed and wounded, and disbanded in great confusion toward the mountains. Later news says the Republicans under ESCOVEDO numbered about 1,200 men, and were in Guadalcazar, Cerritos, Rioverde, and Valle del Maiz. The party which was defeated at Portezuela, I have just mentioned, belonged to ESCOVEDA's command. Their rear guard was composed of 60 men, which was the part engaged, and were nearly all cut to pieces. The remainder, it is said, reached Santa Maria del Rio, where ESCOVEDA was, but in a few hours were attacked, and ESCOVEDA was obliged to flee with 400 men toward San Antonia de la Sanceda.

The guerrilla band under GARCIA LEAL entered the town of St. Ciro de Albercas, distant three and a half leagues from Arroyo Seco, and about fifteen from Jalpan. The Imperialist Governor ran away as soon as he heard of the coming of the enemies, leaving behind arms for 100 men, which will go to aid the Republicans.

In Ciudad-Victoria they publish a bulletin of the campaign which, to the annoyance of the Imperialists, gives a glowing description of the triumphant entry of the Republicans, and calls upon the enemies of the Liberals for repentance and amendment; enthusiastic verses of course are in abundance, and every piece of news calculated to animate the party. It states that MENDEZ had left strong garrisons in different points toward Tula; that in Huasteca they are levying troops to act in combination with the Liberals of Tamaulipas. MENDEZ had put up two pieces of artillery at Victoria, having, with them and what he captured, sufficient artillery for any attack; it also announces the occupation of Guadalcazar by VEGA, and convokes the people of Ciudad-Victoria to choose a corporation.

The *Esperansa*, of Queretaro, wishes to make out that ESCOVEDO has a leaning to the empire but is opposed to the French intervention.

The *Cronista* blames the government for having left arms in the power of the enemies of the empire, and attributes the increase of the guerrillas to this fault. It considers the situation of Michoacan worse than months ago, and is alarmed at the withdrawal of some garrisons in that quarter. This alarm is increased by the report of the return of Col. CLINCHANT to Leon, whence he went to help to pacify Michoacan, and also at the report that the old republican officer HUERTA, had landed at Acapulco with some officers who were taken prisoners at Puebla. These had brought arms, and at Huetamo joined the Liberals.

The situation of the district of Txtlahuaca, according to the *Estafette*, was daily getting worse.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Viscount SOTOMAYOR, has been in Mexico since the middle of July; his mission is only temporary and in August he returns to Europe.

Letters from Catorie mention that a force sent from the garrison of Matehuela entered Cedral, and levied a fine of $3,000 for apathy at the pronunciamiento of the 30th May.

From Tacualtipan they write that people who have property there, expecting an attack from the bands of MARTINEZ and ESCAMILLA, are sending what they possess as far as possible, knowing that no defence can be made. Recently Mayor LARRANAGA was defeated by the Republicans in San Augustin, Suchitlana. He lost all his infantry, numbering one hundred and twenty men, and escaped with three dragoons and one foot soldier. To increase the confusion the political agitators increase in activity, and strive to persuade the towns to revolt and to ground on the late defeat a general insurrection.

The news from Sonora, by Guaymas, is that PESQUEIRA, the Liberal Governor, is near Hermosilla, with seven or eight hundred soldiers, and that the Imperialists had defeated one hundred of his cavalry, arriving as far as Ures, which they hoped to enter.

In Yucatan and Carmen, according to the government journal, there was perfect peace.

It is singular that the eldest Prince of the House of Hapsburg and the King of Italy should be ranged on the same side in opposition to the Pope; but so it is. For in spite of the assertions and excuses of the Mexican imperialist journals, as to the Nuncio having left on account of an important mission to Guatemala, his withdrawal has been entirely to mark the discontent of Rome, and every day the difficulties which prevent a reconciliation become greater. The Mexican ruler insists having the same rights to the church patronage as were possessed by the Spanish monarchs, especially during the reign of CHARLES III., which began in 1759.

To these pretensions the Pontiff replies, and his argument is pronounced by the *Prensa* to be unanswerable, although in my opinion it does not meet the right question, which is: "What are the respective powers of the State and the Pope in Catholic countries?" The answer, then, is that it is easy to explain and understand why those monarchs who founded and munificently endowed churches had extensive privileges of patronage, which is explained by the canonical laws and the principles of eternal justice. But that the governments which, instead of founding, had destroyed, and which, instead of upholding the church in its property, had despoiled it, without giving an equivalent; that they should make such claims is a pretension which, for rash boldness, borders on extravagance. When the Church and State thus clash, you may judge how small is the hope of an early settlement.

The *Esperanza*, of Queretaro, gives a long account of the proceedings of the Republican forces which, from Tamaulipas, fell upon the Department of San Luis de Potosi. After penetrating in detachments into the region which lies east and south of San Luis, they fell upon Rio Verde when least expected, for the authorities had just refused any aid from the sub-prefect of Jalpan. But the Republicans returned by the road of San Isidro and Angostura, and ESCOVEDO entered Rio Verde with 400 cavalry and 200 infantry, All the horses and cattle, as well as the grain, were swept away from the estates. Soon all the richest part of the country was overrun by armed bands. The contributions collected by the Republicans in this district were as follows: in the Valley Del Maiz, $20,000; in Rio Verde, $100,000; in Canada Grande, $2,000; in other places $1,500 from one person were collected; $30,000 and $1,000 from another. An attack against Santa Maria del Rio was intended, but a general arming of the inhabitants caused the design to be dropped. M. VIGNOTTE, the commanding officer of the department, on hearing of the movements above detailed, sent forward several companies, which halted at San Luis de la Paz.

LARA.

One Hundred Thousand More Men Required to Put Down the Guerillas—Defeat of the Imperialists at Yepalla—Arrival of French Reinforcements—Proclamation from Cortinas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 7.

The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondent of the 11th ult. says, that the French organs state that they will require 100,000 more men to destroy the bands of Jaurists. The rising of the people daily takes larger dimensions. Reports of French successes are unfounded.

Gen. ALVAREZ has just inflicted a heavy blow on the Imperialists at Yepalla, completely routing them, taking three pieces of artillery. Great disappointment is felt at the failure of the combined French and Imperial forces against NEGRETE, in the pass of Buena Vista. CORTINAS reigns supreme from the gates of Matamoras to Monterey.

The receipts of the government are somewhat reviving by the French lottery, but the expenses are terribly increasing.

Ex-Minister CORWIN has written a letter to MAXIMILIAN'S Foreign Minister, from which some infer he will influence Mr. SEWARD to recognize the Emperor.

French reinforcements are arriving to fill vacancies. JUAREZ is still at Chihuahua, undisturbed.

Brownsville advices of the 2d state that a train of 150 wagons from Matamoras was corralled by a party of Liberals of eighteen. A short skirmish ensued, in which the Captain of the train was killed and an imperial Colonel wounded. The Imperialists claim a victory.

CORTINAS proclaims to the people of Matamoras that unless they support the empire, he will pronounce them traitors, and confiscate their property.

The Liberals hold the entire State of San Luis, except the City of San Luis Potosi, but have their lines within three miles of there.

From Vera Cruz, Sisal and Havana.

The New-York and Brazil steamship company's steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. TURNER, from the above ports, arrived at Quarantine at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Manhattan* brings among her passengers his Excellency A. Peon y Ripie, Minister from Mexico to Italy. Mr. Ibanond, Secretary of Legation, and Miss Ibanondo; Mr. De Hare, Consul-General to Palestine; Brig.-Gen. Marina; Colonel of Artillery, Bustamente; Commandant of Engineers, Cerevas; and M. De Urrepola, and Inspector-General of Railroads in Cuba; Commandant of Engineers, Llotge; Most Rev. Bernardo Diaz, Vicar-General of St. Domingo; Count Von Thorn, Captain in Imperial Mexican Army.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Texas Guerrillas—Robbery at Austin—Public Sentiment in Alabama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 7.

Cotton is quiet. Sales 2,000 bales, at 42c.@44c. Sugar active; fair to fully fair 14c.@14½c. Freights declining: 1c.@1¼c.

Guerrilla outrages in Texas are numerous.

The State Treasury at Austin was broken into and robbed of $30,000 in gold.

Alabama news shows a great improvement in public sentiment, although many of the planters express their diffidence of the success of free labor.

Gens. GORDON GRANGER, from Texas, and A. J SMITH, from Montgomery, have arrived at Mobile, en route to New-Orleans.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. Chivington's Action Disapproved by the Government—The Tribes Invited to a Council.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Senators FOSTER, DOOLITTLE and ROSS, Committee to investigate Indian affairs, through New-Mexico and Colorado, have returned from the Plains.

While at Fort Lyon they investigated the Sand-Creek affair, and informed the Indians interested that government disapproved of Col. CHIVINGTON'S action. They invited the Indians to meet them in council at Cow Creek, near Fort Larned, on the 10th of September, to arrange terms of peace. Favorable results are anticipated.

Col. SAM F. TAPPAN, of the First Colorado Cavalry, accompanied the Senatorial delegation, and passed through this city to-day en route for Boston.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Parliament assembled this afternoon. In the speech the Governor-General said he had called Parliament together at the earliest convenient moment after the return of the delegation from England in order to receive the report of their mission and complete important business. Correspondence referring to the mission would be laid before Parliament for consideration. He hoped ere long the provinces would adopt the scheme of a federal union of the provinces. The happy termination of the civil war which had for the last four years prevailed in the United States could not fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the commercial and industrial interests of the province, and they might trust that the reëstablishment of peace would lead to the constantly increasing developement of friendly relations between the Canadian people and the citizens of the Great Republic. The circumstances which render it necessary to place a volunteer force on the frontiers having ceased to exist, the force had been recalled.

From Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The *American's* Richmond correspondent says: "The municipal ticket has not yet been appointed by Gen. TERRY. The middle of the week will probably be as early as it will be done, and I have it from most respectable authority that there will be no more attempts to give to the people of this city an opportunity to hold a charter election at least until December.

A distinguished officer of the late Confederate army has just returned from Washington, where he had been to procure a pardon. He is cognizant of the fact of Gen. TAYLOR'S application to the President. It was not for permission to see Mr. DAVIS, nor for pardon; it was to be allowed to leave the country for France. President JOHNSON told him he could leave if he desired, but he had better stay and try and lead his people in the right way hereafter.

The police, carrying out the orders of Gen. GRANT, last night pounced on the faro bank of FLANNEGAN & Co., on Broad-street, and captured fifteen people, including newly-elected magistrates of the city, and a "lay out" for faro. The firm is from Baltimore. The Provost-Marshal will dispose of the case.

Gen. Grant in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Gen. GRANT and party drove out this morning, and in the afternoon held a reception which was numerously attended by the élite of the city. Among the distinguished persons present were Sir JOHN NICHOL, Commander-in-Chief, Major-Gen. LINDSAY, Major-Gen. DOYLE, and Mr. BEAUDRY, the Mayor. Gen. GRANT afterwards went through Victoria Bridge, escorted by the officers of the Grand Trunk Road. He leaves for Toronto, by special train, at 7 o'clock this evening.

Homeward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The U. S. steamer *Cossack* arrived here this evening with the First Maine Cavalry from the Army of the Potomac. The regiment leaves for Augusta tomorrow morning.

From Charleston.

The steamship *Granada*, Capt. BAXTER, from Charleston, 59 hours, with merchandise and passengers to ARTHUR LEARY, arrived yesterday morning.

THE GREAT EXPECTATION.

Nothing Yet Heard of the Atlantic Cable.

News from Aspy Bay to Tuesday, 8 P. M.

No Advices at that Hour from Heart's Content.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Tuesday, Aug. 8—5 P. M.

The steamer *Clara Clarita* has not been here since Saturday night, and we have no later news from Newfoundland than was brought by her. Nothing is known, consequently, as to whether the *Great Eastern* has arrived at Heart's Content with the Atlantic cable or otherwise. The line to this point, the present Eastern limit of telegraphic communication with the United States, will be kept open till midnight nightly in expectation of news from the great cable.

ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 8—8:30 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the *Clara Clarita*, which is confidently expected to bring good news from the Atlantic cable. It may reasonably be inferred that the *Great Eastern* had not reached Heart's Content up to last evening, as the telegraph line through Newfoundland is supposed to be in working order.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Tuesday night, Aug. 8—12 o'clock.

There are no signs of the *Clara Clarita*.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in Cuba—Commercial Reform—The Future Condition of the Slaves—The Change from Large Plantations to Small Farms—Dreadful Incident.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

The recognition by the new Ministry of the right of the Cortes to interfere in colonial affairs, which was disputed by the late Minister, has given great satisfaction here, which is augmented by the declaration of the new Colonial Secretary that he intends boldly to look all questions in the face, without being frightened at the word "innovation," although not wishing to place in peril public or private interests.

A commercial reform anxiously desired, and which would affect the shipping interests of the United States, is the repeal of the Navigation Act of 1834. The Royal decree upon the duties on flour has already indicated the wish of the Ministry to change this law, which so disturbs the equilibrium of the Cuban and Puerto Rican trade with the States, and the day is not far off when a more liberal arrangement will be proposed.

The *Siglo* having jeered at the *Diario* for not publishing the address to the Queen, which I have mentioned in a former letter, the latter journal explains that the Censor would not permit its publication, and on appeal to the Governor-General, which is the civil title of the Captain-General, the refusal was confirmed. The *Diario* then places in contra-position the two following paragraphs, taken, the first from the letter to Gen. SERRANO:

* * * "The trade in Africans continues, in spite of all its degrading traffic, on the shores of Cuba, with all its train of physical and moral evils, which your Excellency has known how to paint in such dark, yet truthful colors."

But in the address, praying that Gen. DULCE might be continued in his position, it says:

"In the question, always hateful and bristling with difficulties, of the African Slave-trade, Gen. DULCE has maintained the national dignity with proper decorum, repressing with a strong hand that terrible traffic and displaying great energy for its definitive extinction and a solemn fulfillment of treaties."

This subject leads me to what is in reality the great and almost absorbing question of the day in Cuba. I mean the future condition of the slaves, and the kindred subjects of the cultivation of the land, with the effect of any changes on the welfare of the island. On this the papers are mute, and discussion is in an undertone, yet the government is keenly alive to the importance of the matter, and encourages the planters and prominent men to interchange their ideas, and freely communicate with it.

The change from immense plantations to a number of small farms has been a favorite project, yet until there is greater security for life and property in the rural districts people will be unwilling to remove to remote parts. It was but the other day, that the following dreadful scene occurred near Santo-Spirita: In a farm-honse, at 10 o'clock, the doors were closed and prayers begun, after which the yard door was opened, so that the servant might bring in the chocolate; the farmer's wife went out with a servant to the pantry, and found herself surrounded by men. A blow on the head, and a hoarse "Kneel down" was the first salute, whilst the mulatto servant received a stunning blow, and the light was blown out. The cry for help brought the husband with his gun; they rushed on him as he shot one, and who can imagine the scene as the others slaughtered the unhappy planter? Seven deadly wounds attested the fury of their vengeance, for they were not robbers, nothing was stolen. In the meantime the woman had given the alarm, when, finding their wounded comrade, who was a negro, could not be removed, the murderers gave him two fatal wounds, of which he died shortly after, and thus, for the present, all clue has been lost as to the motives of the perpetrators.

According to the latest arrival from St. Domingo, Samara must be by this evacuated. POLANCO, in his late unsuccessful attempt near the Haytien frontier, hoisted the flag of Hayti, but whether he was encouraged by GEFFRARD or by the enemies of the latter, is unknown. The *Boletin Mercantil* says that GEFFRARD has the coast of Hayti blockaded, so that the insurgents may not receive aid. The same paper declares that the situation of St. Domingo cannot be worse.

The people of Puerto Principe, in this island, say that the yellow fever is very prevalent there, which is attributed to the excessive heat and irregularity of the rains. Neither can Havana rank this Summer as one favorable to health. Santiago de Cuba, on the 25th of July, had another slight shock of an earthquake, which disturbed the late risers, for it was at the very unseasonable hour of 5 A. M. Our new Bishop, FRAY JACINTO MARTINEZ, has written to the corporation, to inform them of his election and speedy coming. As he was formerly Rector of Matanzas, he is well known in Cuba.

LARA.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 7.

At the convention of colored people of Tennessee, held for this State, to-day, Mr. NELSON WALKER was elected chairman. He stated the objects of the meeting to be to petition the Legislature, and send a delegation to Washington asking the privilege of the elective franchise, and to lay their grievances before the people of the State.

Several speeches were made in furtherance of the object of the meeting.

A committee on resolutions will be appointed to-morrow.

The Proposed Ithaca and Towanda Railroad.

ITHACA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The directors of the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad Company, organized to-day by the appointment of EZRA CORNELL as President, WM. ANDREWS as Vice-President, L. L. FREEMAN as Secretary, and A. B. CORNELL as Treasurer.

From Bermuda.

The British brig *T. H. A. Pitt*, from Hamilton, with dates to the 3d inst., arrived yesterday morning. Among her passengers are Mr. HENRY E. PECK and family, Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to Hayti, who returns to this city, having been wrecked on the passage to Port-au-Prince from New-York, in the bark *Welhelmina*, and landed at Bermuda.

Gen. MILROY has arrived in town, and is staying at the Astor House. The General is now out of service, and, we understand, is about to engage in mineral speculation in the Southwestern States.

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Gillmore Issues an Order Announcing Mr. Perry Provisional Governor.

Port Royal papers received yesterday contain the following documents:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—It is announced for the information and government of this command, that BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with authority and instructions, "at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of said State, who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; *provided*, that, in any election that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. 1860, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightly exercised from the origin of the government to the present time."

It is therefore ordered, that all officers and other persons in the United States military service, within the State of South Carolina, aid and assist Gov. PERRY in carrying into effect the foregoing instructions, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people of the State from the organization of a State Government, as hereinabove authorized and directed.

All orders and instructions now in operation throughout this department, whether emanating from these headquarters or from Headquarters Department of the South, that are not inconsistent with the foregoing distinctly specified provisions of this order, will continue in force as heretofore, throughout the State of South Carolina.

Every needful facility for taking the amnesty oath will be afforded by the military authorities, on forms heretofore supplied for that purpose.

Hereinafter Provost-Marshals and Assistant Provost-Marshals will constitute the only military officers entitled to administer the amnesty oath, a certified copy of which will, in all cases, be furnished to the individual taking it. The original oaths will be transmitted, semi-monthly, by the officer administering the same, to the Provost-Marshal General at these headquarters, by whom they will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and then forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Persons applying for Executive clemency will send their petition (with a certified copy of the amnesty oath attached) to the President through the Provisional Governor at Greenville, South Carolina.

By command of Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: T. D. HODGES, Capt. Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADVICE FROM THE EX-REBEL GENERAL HAMPTON.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 1.

From the Columbia *Phœnix*, of the 27th ult., we copy a letter from Gen. WADE HAMPTON, which we present for the candid and earnest consideration of every patriot in our State. No one who is acquainted with the public career and private integrity of the writer, will pass his suggestions by unheeded. Our State is languishing in her present anomalous condition, and can only be revivified by the hearty, intelligent, and united action of all of her citizens, and by the restoration of her civil government. The General Government is exhibiting its disposition to aid us to the full extent of its ability, and has provided us with an officer, appointed from amongst our own people, to guide us in our steps toward the resumption of the dignity and rights of the State. What remains must be done by the people themselves in their sovereign capacity. The advice of Gen. HAMPTON with reference to the necessity which exists for every voter to take the oath of amnesty as prescribed by President JOHNSON, can meet with no possible plausible objection from those who are sincere in their loyalty to the government.

To another point of Gen. HAMPTON's letter we direct earnest attention. The convention which is to meet in September next will be the most important political body that has ever been convened in South Carolina. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence that this convention should be composed entirely of the intelligent and truly patriotic men of our community. We trust that the views presented in the letter which we subjoin will meet with the popular commendation they deserve, and that the influence of Gen. HAMPTON may permeate the hearts of our countrymen and fructify to the benefit of the State and the country at large:

To the Editor of the Columbia Phœnix:

SIR: Numerous communications having been addressed to me, proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method of answering them, not only on account of their number, but because of the want of all mail facilities. The desire to leave a country which has been reduced to such a deplorable condition as ours, and whose future has so little of hope, is doubtless as wide-spread as it is natural. But I doubt the propriety of this expatriation of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present, should cause her sons to cling the more closely to her. My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the reëstablishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education, and the rebuilding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State.

War, after four years of heroic bnt unsuccessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save *any* of our rights—to rescue anything more from the general ruin—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years past have risked their lives in *her* defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destiny will be committed of necessity to those who forsook her in her hour of need, or to those who would gladly pull her down to irretrievable ruin. To guard against such a calamity, let all true patriots devote themselves, with zeal and honesty of purpose, to the restoration of law, the blessings of peace, and to the rescue of whatever of liberty may be saved from the general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country.

A distinguished citizen of our State—an honest man and a true pataiot—has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interests of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped mammon while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid *their all* upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and *make them* serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sacrificed, nor your liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe to my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at *present*. I shall devote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow-citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals, because, in the darkest hour of the republic, he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country.

Respectfully, yours, WADE HAMPTON.

GEORGIA.

ITEMS FROM THE CENTRAL PART OF THE STATE.

From the Port Royal Herald, Aug. 5.

The arrival of the steamer *Augusta*, from Augusta, places us in possession of Augusta files of Aug. 1, from which we glean the following:

The Macon *Journal & Messenger* has been suppressed in consequence of the publication of some flippant editorial, sneering at the amnesty oath. The arrest of the editor and the seizure of the press, type and material of the paper, was made under the order of Gen. STEEDMAN.

The Augusta *Transcript* was also suspended on the 23d inst., for a few days, the offence against the authorities being contained in an obituary notice. The *Transcript* is again being published as usual. In its issue of the 25th it says that it regrets the publication of the notice, and reiterates the declaration that it is the settled policy of the *Transcript* to render a cordial support to the government whose protection it enjoys.

The *Chronicle* says that Gen. E. L. MOLINEAUX has tendered his resignation, and will leave for his home in New-York City. It was rumored that Gen. WASHBURN would succeed him.

Numerous cases of petty thieving are occurring at Athens and vicinity, much to the annoyance of the people thereabouts.

According to the Macon papers of the 20th instant, Gov. JOHNSON has returned to that city. Of his future movements they were unadvised.

The down Georgia train, upon which were Gen. STEEDMAN and staff, was thrown off the track recently, just above the Oconee river. No one was seriously hurt, though Provost-Marshal-General GROSVENOR sustained some slight bruises.

All the drinking saloons and bars of Augusta were closed until further orders, on the 25th ult., under penalty of confiscation of stock, by Gen. MOLINEAUX.

A hack is hereafter to leave Levy's Hotel, Hamburgh, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Ninety-Six, (on the Greenville Railway,) via Edgefield.

It is the design of Gov. JOHNSON to repair and refurnish the State House, at Milledgeville, before the meeting of the convention in October. It is perfectly untenable at present.

Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN and staff returned from their visit to Macon on Monday night, the 20th.

LOUISIANA.

ORDER ISSUED AT SHREVEPORT.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SHREVEPORT, SHREVEPORT, La., July 16, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—Frequent complaints are made to the military authorities at this post of outrages upon private and public rights, committed by the numerous gangs of cotton thieves who infest the country.

For the better protection of all parties legitimately engaged in the cotton trade, it is ordered that hereafter, all persons purchasing or receiving cotton in Shreveport, or on board of any steamboat or watercraft at this post, make a daily tabular statement to the Provost-Marshal, showing from whom said cotton was purchased or received—the date of purchase or receipt—the price paid and to whom—the original mark of the cotton and the purchaser's mark—whether repacked, and if so, when, where and by whom—if shipped, to whom consigned—if resold, to whom resold—if stored, in what house, together with all information which may aid in fixing the identity of the cotton.

Bona fide holders of cotton legitimately obtained cannot object to the inconvenience to which they may be subjected by the enforcement of this order, as much public good may result therefrom, and it is expected that its requirements will be regularly and promptly complied with.

Any failure so to do will be followed by the immediate arrest and punishment of the delinquent.

The Provost-Marshal is charged with the strict enforcement of this order.

By order of Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN.
W. E. CHURCH, Captain and A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAD ACCIDENTS.

From the Port Royal New South, Aug. 5.

On Friday of last week the steamer *Golden Gate*, Capt. KETCHAM, went to St. Helena Sound for the purpose of towing a raft of logs for the pier extension at Hilton Head, and to obtain brick for the hospital sewer. A party of gentlemen accompanied the steamer to enjoy a little sport, in the way of shooting deer and duck on the Hunting Islands near by, which abound in these and many other kinds of game. While Capt. KETCHAM was in the act of removing a gun from the pilot-house, holding it by the muzzle, the trigger caught in the cushion, and the entire charge of heavy duck-shot entered his arm at the wrist and came out at the elbow, tearing away the fleshy part of his arm in a terrible manner. He was taken at once to Beaufort, where the wounds were dressed, and thence to the U. S. A. Hospital at this place. It was at first thought that amputation would be necessary, but the great care bestowed upon him by Dr. WEEDS, Dr. HUBER and others, whose names we do not know, combined with the salubrity of the location of our hospital, will probably save him from this operation. At the present writing he was improving, and in a day or two we hope to hear that he is entirely out of danger.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Although we have lost the *Arago* and *Fulton*, we are to have a new and more frequent line of steamers between New-York and Port Royal. It is now understood that the *S. R. Spauldiug, Ben. Deford* and *McClellan* will be placed on this route, giving us a steamer direct to and from New-York every five days. The former arrived here last Monday as the first of this new arrangement.

NO OCCASION FOR IT.

We have heard that quite a number of the negroes on St. Helena Island have government guns in their hands, and are organizing into squads for self-protection. We see no reason for this: in fact, we see nothing but evil in it. The colored people around here are amply protected by the military authorities, and no necessity exists for self-constituted "provisional committees" among them.

TEXAS.

Proclamation of Provisional Governor Hamilton.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

Whereas, by the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated 17th of June, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and none others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Texas to restore said State to constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided, that in any election that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, so person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Texas, in force immediately before the first (1st) day of February, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

And whereas, having accepted said appointment, it becomes my duty to make known to the people of the State the fact, and, as far as may be at this time, to advise them of the measures that will be adopted to carry out the great object of my appointment—the reëstablishment of civil government in Texas—and to make known, as I understand them, the purposes of the general government in relation to them for the encouragement of the loyal citizens and as a warning to the disloyal.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW J. HAMILTON, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, do proclaim and make known:

First—That preparatory to an election for delegates to a convention, suitable persons will be appointed in the different counties of the State to administer the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, hereafter set forth, and to register the loyal voters according to instructions which will accompany their respective appointments.

Second—There being no civil officers in the State, and the great body of the people laboring under such disabilities at this time as to preclude electors therefor, such State, district and county officers will be appointed as may be indispensable to the convenience and well-being of the people, the enforcement of the law and the efficiency of the Provisional State Government during its existence.

Third—Those persons who are in possession of the books, records and papers pertaining to the several State and county officers will be charged with the responsibility of their safe-keeping, and their delivery to those who may be hereafter appointed to fill said offices; and this will apply to those who have charge of the books, records and papers belonging to the United States District Court within the limits of the State.

Fourth—A convention of the people of Texas will be held at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the counties are respectively entitled in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. No person will be eligible to a seat in said convention, and no person entitled to vote for members thereto, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed the following oath, prescribed in the President's Proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865.

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existence of the present rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well affected toward the United States Government and loyal to it will, if known, be permitted to take said oath or vote in said election. This oath will not be administered to any person embraced in any one of the exceptions to the President's proclamation of amnesty except for the purpose of presenting a petition of special pardon, and when taken for such purpose will not entitle the party to vote until special pardon has been obtained.

Fifth—The convention thus to be assembled will be invested with full power to alter or amend the present constitution of the State or frame a new one, and submit their action in either case to the qualified voters of the State for their acceptance or rejection.

It is expected, of course, that the action of the convention, if ratified, will provide for all that necessarily follows in the organization of a full and complete State government.

Sixth—The general laws and statutes of the State in force immediately preceding the 1st of February, 1861, (the date of the ordinance of secession,) are to be respected and enforced.

And all laws, pretended laws, acts or resolutions of any Legislature, convention or other authority, or pretended authority, based upon a supposed dissolution of the Union or inconsistent with the idea of Texas being an integral part of the United States Government, are inoperative and void, and no longer to be respected or obeyed by the public.

Officers or citizens of the State, and in all things the courts, when established, will proceed according to the laws, usages and forms existing immediately prior to the said 1st of February, 1861, except in so far as they may be affected by the emancipation of the slaves in the State by the authority of the United States, or other acts of the said United States for the suppression of the late rebellion.

The people of the State are invited to engage in the work of reconstructing local government for themselves. I come, tendering, in the name of the United States, amnesty for the past, security and freedom for the future. Every generous heart will feel, and every candid mind admit, that the Government of the United States seeks not, and has never sought, to humiliate the people of the South. It but asks them to be friends rather than enemies.

Conquering the rebellion, the first use it makes of the power it possesses is to relieve the people from the legal consequences of their act of rebellion, and invite them to occupy, by their own act, their former position in the Union.

I shall not waste time or labor in the attempt to soothe those whose hearts are sore because of the extinction of slavery. It died because it made war upon the government to whose protection it owed its power and influence. It grappled with freedom in a spirit which admitted of no conciliation, no concession—no truce or neutrality; its challenge was to mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to believe that it is not yet extinct; that it still lingers, and by a vigorous application of stimulants may be kept in existence for some years to come; that the proclamation of emancipation was but a military order, which has now spent its force, since the war is over, and never had any effect except where, by the presence of Union armies, there was physical power to enforce it. There could be no greater delusion than this, and the man or men who encourage such opinions, if such there are, could not do the citizens of Texas, at this time, a greater disservice. If the rebellion is conquered, slavery is dead—one is as much a fact as the other.

The negroes are not only free, but I beg to assure my fellow-citizens that the government will protect them in their freedom.

For the time being the freedmen are recommended to engage with their former masters for reasonable compensation, to labor at least to the close of the season for gathering the present crop. For them, generally, to do otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the community at large. But let it be understood that combinations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent them from hiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to ostracize in society those who oppose such combinations, will meet with no favor at the hands of the people or Government of the United States. And candor compels me to say to the people of Texas that if in the action of the proposed convention, the negro is characterized or treated as less than a freeman, our Senators and Representatives will seek in vain admission to the halls of Congress. It is indeed strange that men should take a solemn oath to faithfully abide by and support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, and in the next breath favor gradual emancipation. It is the part of wisdom and the part of duty to accept what is inevitable without resistance, and recognize truth however unpalatable.

I could not, if I were to attempt it, satisfy those who are not willing to believe it that slavery was never a good, and emancipation not an evil. A few men in the South differ with the whole civilized world upon that subject, and I suppose that most of this few will go down to their graves sore and complaining; but, in the meantime, those who realize that a new era has dawned upon us, and who take advantage of the present, will leave far in the background the mourners over the past glory of slavery. Texas has to-day her future destiny in her own hands. Let her use power wisely, and she need not limit her power and influence in the future of our country.

In the effort to aid you in the reorganization of the civil government I shall be guided and controlled by no personal feeling, do nothing out of malice, and shrink from nothing for fear of blame. Believing that the experience of the last three years has prepared the mind of a majority of the people for dispassionate thought and enlightened judgment, I shall fearlessly challenge their scrutiny of all I may do or attempt. I hope to merit the approbation of those who are devoted to the principles of freedom and equality in government; and difficult and delicate as I know the task assigned me to be, with the aid and encouragement of the loyal men of Texas, it may successfully be accomplished.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet as many of the loyal men from different sections of the State as can make it convenient to visit the capital of the State, to confer with me upon the present and future of our State, and I now most cordially invite them to do so.

Done at the City of Galveston on this 25th July, A. D., 1865, and of American independence the ninetieth year.

A. J. HAMILTON,
Provisional Governor of Texas.

Speech of Gov. Hamilton, Delivered in Galveston, July 20, 1865.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: To be permitted once more to stand upon Texas soil and thus address you fills me with emotion. I well remember when, and under what circumstances, I last addressed a public audience in this city. It was in November, 1860, when organized rebellion was first beginning. Even then I was informed it would not be pleasing to those who were in favor of a disruption of the government, for me to speak at all. But in the hope of effecting some good, I did speak at the market-house, all public halls being refused me—and those here now can testify how earnestly, on that occasion, I labored to dissuade the people of this city from any participation in the proposed rebellion. But the teachings of the dominant party in the South had done its work—reason was powerless, passion was in the ascendant.

To such lengths had the perverted doctrines of State Rights gone, that in the preceding Spring the Democratic party of Texas held a convention in this city, in which, among other things, it was solemnly resolved that Texas, in annexing herself to the United States, surrendered none of her original sovereignty, but only created her an agent for the purpose of exercising certain powers for her during her pleasure; that she was a mere attorney—in fact, acting under the authority of, and revocable at the pleasure of Texas. The revolutionary teachers not only claimed a legal and political right to secede, but asserted that it would be peaceful in its character, and would not involve war. The argument was, that inasmuch as the compact of Union was between independent States voluntarily entered into, they could, in the exercise of the same independence, secede from it at pleasure—the very reason urged being an unanswerable argument against the right claimed. When parties do contract, being free to contract or not, they are held to their contract, otherwise they are compelled by force.

If this be the rule under the laws of all civilized governments with regard to individual contracts, how much more necessary is it to apply the rule to the highest and most solemn of all contracts that man can enter into, that of a people, each agreeing with each and all of the others, to the formation of a government for the protection and benefit of all. Such a contract can never be violated or disregarded upon any defensible principle, except that of resistance to, such an abusive power as has changed the character of the government and made it a curse rather than a blessing. No one has ever yet charged the United States Government with a wrong to any State or citizen. But the theory of the right of a State to secede was utterly impracticable. If it is true that one State could, with or without cause, withdraw from the Union, it necessarily involved the right of all the others to withdraw from any one, and they kick her out of the Union without cause. Suppose that the other States of the Union, acting upon this theory, had determined to withdraw from Tennessee. They could have said we withdraw from you; henceforth you are an independent government—foreign to us. We will form with you no treaties of amity or commerce—we will not allow your citizens the right of way, either for themselves or commerce, across our territory; we hem you in; you are free and independent, but you shall live and die independent upon your own soil, cut off from all the outer world. What would have been said of this by the civilized world? What would we of Texas have said if we had been thus treated by the United States? Who were the parties to the contract which brought Texas into the United States? Two governments were the parties to the solemn agreement—Texas and the United States. Were the obligations of that contract not mutual—were the rights resulting from it not reciprocal? Surely no sane and dispassionate mind can dispute or doubt it.

Then if, according to the doctrine of secession, Texas could disregard the contract and withdraw from the Union, the United States could have done the same thing and driven Texas out of the Union at any time since annexation.

It will also be admitted that while other States were going out, Texas had the right to remain in the Union if she thought proper; nay more, that none of the seceding States, in such case, had any right to interfere with any privilege or interest of hers, resulting from her membership in the Union.

But after the withdrawal of Louisiana, Arkansas and Kansas, what would have been the condition? Still in the Union legally, but in fact out of it. Bound to the other States of the Union both by solemn contract and in heart and hopes, but territorially deserted and denied the right of way to her sister States.

But the assertion of the Democracy of Texas before alluded to—that Texas by annexation yielded some of her original sovereignty.

This declaration could have resulted from nothing but either stupidity or recklessness in the most aggravated form.

The Republic of Texas was a nation—a weak one, it is true, but still a nation with all the attractiveness of national sovereignty.

She was acknowledged and recognized among the nations of the earth, with whom she made treaties of friendship and commerce. She could and did make war, raise armies, equip navies, regulate trade and commerce, emit bills of credit, appoint ministers to foreign governments, and do and perform all other acts pertaining to national sovereignty. But when she entered the Union she agreed to do none of these things, but resigned such powers to the United States Government, of which she became a part, and whose constitution expressly forbids the exercise of any such powers by the States.

But it is needless to pursue the argument further. Now that the blood-letting of a terrible civil war has brought the people once to think and reason, all will be able to see how pernicious and wicked such doctrines are. Hereafter let truth be the object of our political arguments and conclusions. I have referred to these things because they were the means used to delude a people who had never been wronged by their government, to engage in armed resistance to its authority.

The Southern heart must be fired, and hence the people must be made to believe they were in some way wronged, although they were prosperous and happy.

They must be prepared to tear up the government, if only to show that they had the right to tear it up.

They must fight for their right—their right to tear down a government that had never wronged, but had always blessed them, to ruin themselves and thirty millions of people, if only to prove that a free and chivalrous people have a right to destroy as well as to institute governments. You would have it and you have got it, and now the question is what will you do with it?

By reason of your rebellion you have impaired no right of the United States, but you have sadly changed your position and standing with that government.

Under the law defining treason and providing for its punishment, you are, without the clemency of the President, unable to take any step, or do or perform any act in reorganizing State government.

The former State Government having been overthrown by rebellion, and the citizens generally laboring under such disabilities as to render them powerless to act, the question presented itself to the President, "What is to be done?"

The Constitution of the United States declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government."

There being no government (State) in Texas, and the people not in the condition to act without the aid of the President, it become his duty to provide the means whereby they may reëstablish their former relations with the General Government.

To that end he has to all but a few, offered amnesty for the past, and to this few he has said, present your claims for special amnesty, and if you show merit, your petition will not be refused.

He has appointed me Provisional Governor, and made it my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to give the people an opportunity of availing themselves of his amnesty upon the terms proposed, and then, when thus prepared, to provide the means for the assembling of a convention of delegates to a convention to be elected by the people to alter or amend the present State Constitution, or frame a new one, as to them shall seem best, to be submitted to the people of the State for their action. In the discharge of the duty assigned me, I can only say I have but one object; that is, to carry out, as I understand them, the views of the government at Washington, in enabling you once more to occupy your proper position in the Union. Officially, no feeling of malice or spirit of revenge will cause me to swerve to the right or to the left. I come as an humble instrument in the name of the President and Government of the United States, to tender faith, friendship and Union to those who have it in their hearts to accept the offer. All else depends upon the people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The number of oaths of amnesty taken at the Provost-Marshal's office in Houston numbered 4,000 up to 3 P. M. on the 24th.

—The *Telegraph* says that nine-tenths of the crimes brought before the courts of Houston are perpetrated by negroes, and that the soldiers have been unjustly suspected. Capt. CHARLES W. AUSTIN shot a negro whom he discovered climbing into his bedroom window on the night of the 23d.

—The trial of W. B. LOWERY, for pulling down the United States flag, has been concluded, but the decision had not been made public on the 25th.

—Many planters were bringing their cotton into Houston. Where ownership is proved there is no military meddling with it.

—The health of Houston is remarkably good.

—The following Texas refugees returned to Galveston with Gov. HAMILTON:

Messrs. W. P. De Normandie, Postmaster at Austin; Frank Copeland, Deputy Special Agent of Treasury Department; Willis Moody, —— Reed, A. B. Ferguson, H. Alexander, Frank Evans, W. B. Coffee, Thos. H. Fulton, Jessee Hanod and family, S. B. Reid, A. G. Budington, H. B. Hamilton, brother of the Governor; A. Hendricks, Nat. Moore, P. D. Alexander, Musgrove Evans, Dan. Roberts, Lipp. Waters, Lieut. Lilly, First Texas Cavalry; Lieut. Alex. Roberts, Judge Fisk and Judge T. B. McFarland.

—The Galveston *Bulletin* says:

M. S. BENTON, Esq., commission merchant, Strand, received on Saturday last the first consignment since the close of the war, per schooner *Dan Simmons*, frow New-Orleans, consisting of groceries, dry goods, millinery goods, &c.

—The Houston *News* says that a couple of preachers got into a game of fisticuffs on Main street on the 24th.

—ISAAC M. VEITCH, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, having officially proclaimed that every act or declaration of any kind whatsoever, intended to impair the supreme autherity of the Grand Lodge of the United States over the whole fraternity is null and void, and of no force or effect whatever, THOMAS M. JOSEPH, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Texas, calls a special communication of said lodge on the 28th day of August, in Galveston, the Grand Encampment to meet at the same time and place.

—A letter in the *News*, from Augusta, Texas, says that negroes in that part of Texas were never more quiet than at present. The more thoughtful ones regard emancipation as a misfortune. The letter says most of the blacks will remain with their old masters.

—The *News* says that upon the whole Texas will not suffer as much from loss of labor, even for the ensuing year, as is generally feared, although negro labor should deteriorate as much as is apprehended. There are compensations which have not been publicly mentioned. There are thousands of white men who have not heretofore been really wealthy enough to live without work; but have not been compelled to work, in consequence of the wealth and abundance of the country, which enabled them in many ways to live without regular and persistent labor.

—The *Quid Nunc* informs us that Col. J. H. BURNETT has been appointed by the Federal authorities to collect the public property in Houston County, through Col. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the same work in seventeen counties.

—We learn from the San Antonio *Herald* of the 15th that about 5,000 negro troops occupy the coast about Indianola, and as high up as Victoria, and that, under military orders, some of them are cutting ties to rebuild the railroad. The *Herald* has hope that the authorities will continue it to San Antonio.

—The San Antonio *Herald* has the following:

We learn, from letters received by some of our citizens, that a party of Indians, said to belong to the Kickapoo tribe, recently made a raid on our western frontier, killing and wounding several persons, and stealing a large number of horses. We have but few of the particulars. DANIEL WILLIAMS and a Mr. ENGLISH are among the killed. There were three others killed whose names we did not learn, and three wounded. The raid was chiefly upon the Frio and Leona. They stole all the horses on the rancho belonging to Dr. OWINGS, of this city—his rancho being situated on the Frio, about eighty miles from San Antonio.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Military Organization of the Department of South Carolina.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON.

(First Separate Brigade.)

Comprising the Districts of Charleston, Colleton, Orangeburgh, Lexington, Barnwell and Richland.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.

Headquarters, City of Charleston.

Provost-Marshal, Maj. JOSEPH T. PRATT, 32d United States Colored Troops.

First Sub-District—Comprises the City of Charleston, the district of country outside the Charleston City limits, within five miles of the fortifications on Charleston Neck, the Parishes of St. Andrew's and St. John's, Colleton, Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter, and such part of the District of Charleston as is not included in the Second Sub-District.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT.

Headquarters, City of Charleston.

Garrison—47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, 165th New-York Volunteers, and the companies of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery now on duty in the district.

Assistant Provost-Marshal Maj. LEVI STUBER, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Assistant Provost Judge, Capt. LEWIS REED, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Second Sub-District—Comprises Colleton District and the country within five miles of Summerville.

Commanding Officer, Col. JAMES C. BEECHER, 35th United States Colored Troops.

Headquarters, Summerville.

Garrison—35th United States Colored Troops and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, 1st Lieut. CHARLES A. CLARK, 35th United States Colored Troops.

Assistant Provost Judge, Capt. JAALAM GATES, 35th United States Colored Troops.

Third Sub-district—Comprises the Districts of Orangeburgh and Barnwell.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. S. HARTWELL.

Headquarters, Orangeburgh.

Garrison—54th New-York Volunteers, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, First Lieut. W. GANNETT, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Judge, Capt. C. C. SOULE, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fourth Sub-district—Comprises Districts of Richland and Lexington.

Commanding Officer, Col. N. HOUGHTON, 25th Ohio Volunteers.

Headquarters, Columbia.

Garrison—25th Ohio Volunteers and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. W. P. SCOTT, 26th Ohio Volunteers.

Assistant Provost Judge, Second Lieut. GEO. N. IDEN, 25th Ohio Volunteers.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF PORT ROYAL.

(Second Separate Brigade.)

Comprises the district of Beaufort only.

Commanding officer, Col. JOHN D. GREENE, 6th United States Infantry.

Headquarters, Hilton Head.

Provost-Marshal, First Lieut. FRANK GEISE, 54th New-York Volunteers.

First Southern Sub-district—Comprises the parishes of St. Luke and St. Peter.

Commanding officer, G. W. BAIRD, 32d United States Colored Troops.

Headquarters, Hilton Head, S. C.

Garrison—6th United States Infantry, 9th Connecticut Volunteers, 32d United States Colored Troops, part of the 26th United States Colored Troops, and 21st United States Colored Troops.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. J. W. GRAHAM, 9th Connecticut Volunteers.

Assistant Provost Judge, Capt. S. M. SMITH, 32d United States Colored Troops.

Second (Northern) Sub-District—Comprising the Parishes of Prince William and St. Helena.

Commanding Officer, Col. C. H. HOWARD, 128th United States Colored Troops.

Headquarters, Beaufort, S. C.

Garrison—104th and 128th United States States Colored Troops, Battery G 2d United States Colored Troops, and part of 26th United States Colored Troops.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. B. H. MANNING, 128th United States Colored Troops.

Assistant Provost Judge, Col. W. B. GUERNSEY, 26th United States Colored Troops.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF EASTERN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Third Separate Brigade.)

Comprises the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburgh, Marlboro', Darlington, Sumpter, Kershaw and Chesterfield.

Commanding Officer, Brig.-Gen. GEO. L. BEAL.

Headquarters, Florence.

Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. B. B. MURRAY.

First Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Georgetown and Horry.

Commanding Officer, Col. ISAAC DYER, 15th Maine Volunteers.

Headquarters, Georgetown, S. C.

Garrison, 15th Maine Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. HENRY A. SHOREY, 15th Maine Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Judge, Capt. LESTER DWINEL, 15th Maine Volunteers.

Second Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Darlington, Williamsburgh and Marion.

Commanding Officer, Col. GEO. N. NYE, 29th Maine Volunteers.

Headquarters, Darlington, S. C.

Garrison, 29th Maine Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. W. W. WHITMARSH, 29th Maine Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Judge. Major JOHN M. GOULD, 20th Maine Volunteers.

Third Sub-District—Comprising the Districts of Sumter and Kershaw.

Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. F. H. WHITTIER, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Headquarters, Sumterville, S. C.

Garrison, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. T. B. JOHNSON, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Judge, Capt E. R. CLARK, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fourth Sub-District—Comprises the District of Chesterfield and Marlboro:

Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. C. S. BROWN, 1st Maine Volunteers.

Headquarters, Cheraw, S. C.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, Capt. F. O. HOWE, 15th Maine Volunteers.

Assistant Provost-Judge, Lieut. W. E. LEIGHTON, 1st Battalion Maine Volunteers.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WESTERN SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Fourth Separate Brigade.)

Comprises the Districts of Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens.

Commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. JAS. B. FESSENDEN.

Headquarters, Winnsboro,' S. C.

Provost-Marshal, ———.

First Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Greenville, Anderson and Pickens.

Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. C. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Headquarters, Calhoun or Anderson.

Garrison, ———.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, ———.

Assistant Provost-Judge, ———.

Second Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Laurens, Abbeville, Edgefield and Newberry.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK.

Headquarters, Newberry.

Garrison, ——.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, ——.

Assistant Provost-Judge, ——.

Third Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Spartanburgh and Union.

Commanding Officer, ——.

Headquarters, ——.

Garrison, ——.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, ——.

Assistant Provost-Judge, ——.

Fourth Sub-District—Comprises the Districts of Fairfield, Chester, York and Lancaster.

Commanding Officer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. L. CHIPMAN.

Headquarters, Winnsboro, S. C.

Garrison, ——.

Assistant Provost-Marshal, ——.

Assistant Provost-Judge, ——.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 31, 1865.

Official—W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Civil Officers of Charleston District.

From the Charleston Courier.

The following letter from Gen. BENNETT, commanding this post, was addressed to JOHN E. CAREW, Esq., in reply to an application made to the military authorities for the surrender of the jail. Mr. CAREW is Sheriff of this district, and proposed to resume his official functions under the recent proclamation of Gov. PERRY.

We publish the letter of Gen. BENNETT, as indicating the course of the authorities in similar cases:

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31, 1865.

J. E. Carew, Esq.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, informing me that in compliance with the proclamation of Gov. PERRY, you desire to resume your duties as Sheriff, and take possession of the jail now in the hands of the military authorities.

I would respectfully inform you that any attempt upon your part to exercise the functions of Sheriff would directly conflict with my duties, under existing circumstances, as Military Commandant of this city and sub-district.

The State is at present under martial law, and the proclamation which appears in the *Courier* of July 31, purporting to be issued by Gov. PERRY, but which may be, like many newspaper reports, erroneous or unauthorized, can have no influence upon or control over my actions, except I am directed to recognize it by my superior officers, under whose immediate orders I am serving. Should the proclamation referred to above be genuine, and its policy sustained at Washington, I have no doubt that the military authorities in this department will receive instructions for their guidance in the effort which the government is making to restore the State to civil rule.

Respectfully your obd't serv't,
W. T. BENNETT, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Commanding Post First Sub-Dist.

P. S.—I inclose a copy of an extract of an order issued Feb. 19, 1865, declaring the city under martial law, and which order I have received no instructions to revoke.

W. T. BENNETT,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19, 1865.

[EXTRACT.]

General Orders, No. 1:

. . . .

Charleston is declared to be under martial law. All functions heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Commonalty, civil and criminal courts, police authorities and local authorities and local governments are now suspended.

. . . .

A. G. BENNETT, Lieut.-Col. 21st U. S. C. T., Commanding City of Charleston, and P. M. Northern District, Department South.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* publishes the following:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY, Aug. 1, 1865.

To His Excellency W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina:

We the undersigned, citizens of Smithfield, Johnston County, respectfully beg leave to make a statement of facts to your Excellency, and to ask your Excellency's protection and advice.

About the first of last week, a man who says his name is GREENE, came to our village for the ostensible purpose of getting up and organizing a school for the negroes or freedmen. He also represents himself to be a preacher or minister of the gospel, and as such, demanded the Baptist Church for the purpose of preaching to them, threatening the terrors of the military in case his demand should not be complied with. The members of the church did not comply with his demand, for the following reasons, to wit: They have a regular called pastor of the church, who has it in charge, and it is against the rules to allow any and everybody to preach in it, and while they are perfectly willing for any Christian gentleman, with proper credentials, to preach in their church, they do not think from the manner in which the said Mr. GREENE has conducted himself since his arrival, that he is entitled to any favors or respect from any one who calls himself a gentleman. He came in a boisterous, braggadocio manner, demanding the church and academy as a matter of right, and threatening vengeance if they were not given to him. He put up at a negro's, and his associates have been none but negroes since he came. And when for these reasons the church was refused to him, he called together a crowd of negroes and asked for volunteers to break open the church for him. And after he could get no volunteers, we understand that he telegraphed to some military post for a garrison of soldiers for this place, and not knowing what kind of representations he might make, we have thought proper to lay this plain statement of facts before your Excellency, assuring you of our willingness to do right, and giving you the true reasons why we were unwilling to let the said GREENE have the church, believing, as we do, that he is a very bad man—a Jacobin emissary, sent out from the hot-bed of Northern Jacobins, for the purpose of getting up strife, difficulties between the whites and freedmen, thereby to start a war between the two races—to end we know not where.

We assure your Excellency again, that no garrison of soldiers is necessary for this place to make the citizens do rightly and submit to the laws. We are all a unit in favor of a cordial support of both the State and United States administrations, and what has been done has been solely the refusal of the church for the reasons above stated. Therefore we leave the matter in the hands of your Excellency, confident that whatever steps can be taken, will be taken in wisdom and justice.

(Signed)

JAMES M. CARTER,	ALFORD HOLLAND,
WM. THAIN,	J. B. ABELL,
JAS. ROBERTS,	W. H. AVERA,
S. R. MORGAN,	M. B. BECKWITH,
RUFUS LYNCH,	JAMES PREDIN, SR.,
J. T. COBB,	A. F. TELFAIR,
JAMES H. PARKER,	WM. H. MORNING.
JAS. L. BECKWITH,	

The *Progress* says:

"As for Mr. GREENE himself, he will soon reap the just reward of his fanaticism by being displaced from the position in which he has caused so much trouble. His business as a preacher or teacher is not to incite or inflame, but to sooth and pacify; and if he were a true Christian, he would teach justice and submission rather than insurrection. His influence over the blacks amounts to nothing, as is evident in their refusal to assist him in opening the church by force. The masters and mistresses of these people, who, in spite of laws to the contrary, taught them while they were yet in bondage, to read and write, will, as soon as affairs are settled, do more for the freedmen than a million such fanatics as GREENE.

On his representation some of the citizens whose names are appended above have been arrested, and are now in confinement; but we have the best assurance that they will be released and that he will probably be punished. At any rate, we know that his removal has been recommended to the association which he represents."

PEACHES.—It is rather surprising that peaches continue to command so high a price in view of the quantities sent forward to market. Although the crop is a poor one in New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland furnish large quantities. Beside the great number of baskets carried daily by way of Amboy, the New-Jersey Railroad, running in connection with the Camden and Amboy Branch, by way of Trenton and New-Brunswick, run a regular "peach-train," and this train takes into the New-York market every morning from 15,000 to 20,000 baskets of Delaware fruit. On Thursday morning a train of 40 cars arrived, each with 500 baskets; on Friday morning 22 cars came in. Besides all this about 7,000 baskets of Jersey peaches arrive daily by the New-Jersey train, and this week the supply from both places will be much larger. Some of the choice qualities which arrived on Friday brought from $5 to $7 a basket. The retail price of very inferior fruit is 10 cents a quart, while middling peaches are selling at from 2 to 5 cents a piece. In consequence of the hot weather of the last few days the peaches have ripened very fast, and a still larger supply may be looked for.—*Trenton Republican, Aug. 7.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A COMPLICATED CASE OF LARCENY.

JESSE COLUMBUS and JOHN SIGLER, of No. 62½ West Washington-place, appeared against ELIZA J. COLUMBUS, of No. 32 Horatio-street, alleging that she had stolen and pawned clothing, valued at $58, belonging to JESSE COLUMBUS, her brother. It appears that, in January last JESSE COLUMBUS, who had always lived with his sister, the defendant, and upon whom she depended for support, enlisted and went to the war, packing his wearing apparel, and leaving it at No. 62½ West Washington-place, and that subsequently the sister, having become indigent, applied to Mrs. SIGLER, and received the clothing from her, and pawned it. The brother having been honorably discharged from the army, returned to New-York, and naturally called upon Mrs. SIGLER to get his clothes; but was told that they had been delivered to his sister, and that he would do well to apply to her. He accordingly went to his sister's, and she frankly admitted that she had claimed and received the clothing and pawned the same, and gave him the pawn-tickets; but, instead of acting the part of a brother, and redeeming the clothing, JESSE entered complaint at the Second District Police Court against his sister, and she, having been apprehended by Officer PALMER, of the court, was committed in default of $500 bail, to answer for grand larceny. The prisoner, who is a native of New-Jersey, 25 years of age, says: "I do not consider that I stole the things at all. He always lived with me, being my brother. When he went to the war he took his things and left them with a woman in West Washington-place. I went down and asked for them, and she gave them to me. I sent them to the pawn-office, because I wanted money to buy something to eat for my children. My husband was away to the war. He never asked me for the tickets until Sunday, when I gave them to him."

GRAND LARCENIES.

Mr. HENRY GARDNER, the well-known sportsman, of No. 22 Thompson-street, entered complaint against WILLIAM SCHAFFER, of No. 121 Reade-street, for stealing two black-and-tan dogs which he valued at $90. The accused, having been apprehended by Policeman ROBERTS, of the Eighth Precinct, confessed, and said that he had sold one of the quadrupeds and given the other away. Justice LEDWITH required the prisoner to find $1,500 bail, and in default committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

....THOMAS WHITE, of No. 75 Spring-street, appeared against JAMES FARRELL, of Canal-street, corner of Wooster, painter. It appears that Policeman ROBB, of the Fifteenth Precinct, apprehended FARRELL while he was bearing off a set of light harness, the property of Mr. JOHN C. HAM, of No. 8 East Fourth-street; but the prisoner, asserting that he has not been guilty of theft, says that one CURTIS requested him to "take the harness round the corner." He was held to bail in $1,500.

MAYHEM.

In July last JOHN CAVANAGH and THOMAS LEE, of East Fifteenth-street, neighbors, fought in the street, and LEE, it is alleged, bit CANVNAGH in the stomach, on the right arm and hand, and left ear, completely severing the latter organ, so that the complainant was enabled to appear in court with one of his auricular organs pickled in alcohol in a bottle. The complaint was not made until yesterday, Mr. CAVANAGH having previously been unable to appear in court. LEE, having been taken into custody by Officer O'BYRNE, of the court, was committed in default of $1,500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

Upon complaint of Capt. REUBEN KING, commander of a brig, which arrived from Para yesterday, Officers IRISH and HAMBLIN, of the Harbor Police, apprehended GEORGE HART, EDWARD BAGLEY and WM. DAVY for stealing $400 worth of India rubber belonging to Messrs. BURDETT & EVERETT, of this city, the same having been part of the brig's cargo. The seamen were taken at No. 51 Oak-street, and there the India-rubber was found in their chests. In default of $1,000 bail each, the prisoners were committed for trial.

THIEVES IN THE DEY-STREET HOUSE.

WILLIAM STOCKTON was committed for trial, on a complaint, alleging that before daybreak yesterday morning, he burglariously entered Mr. R. L. DISBROW's room, at the Dey-street House, and stole $60 and a gold watch and chain. Mr. DISBROW awoke just as the thief was leaving the room, and, leaping from his bed, he gave chase, but did not capture the fugitive. He therefore informed the landlord, and Officer MILLS having been called, effected the arrest, and found on the prisoner's person a gimlet, skeleton keys, nippers, and other burglars' tools, but Mr. DISBROW's watch and money were not in his possession. The watch and chain were subsequently found in a closet adjoining STOCKTON's room.

Office of the Detective Police.

RECAPTURE OF JACK SHEPPARD.

WILLIAM JONES, who is better known as Jack Sheppard, having recently escaped with a confederate from the Sing Sing prison, was recaptured in this city, yesterday, by Detective Officers FARLEY and TIEMANN, at the office of Harnden's Express. JONES is one of the most accomplished operators that has ever made work for the New-York police. He began his career here about five years ago, and for a long time baffled our keenest detective policemen—sometimes escaping with his booty, and sometimes leaving his "plunder" behind rather than risk capture. His favorite mode of procedure is to hire a carman, remove from a sidewalk a case of goods or any other thing that may suit his fancy, and deliver the same at any given point—JONES watching the goods during their transit, and receiving them at the point designated; then taking them thence on another truck and selling them for whatever sum his confederate receiver of stolen goods may choose to pay. But he played this trick once too often, and was sentenced to serve in State Prison for thus stealing a case of goods of the value of $1,300 from in front of a warehouse in Broadway. While in the Tombs he attempted suicide by beating his skull with the irons into which the keepers had found it necessary to put him; but in this he was foiled. He was at length sent to Sing Sing and actually incarcerated; but after a brief tarry himself and a fellow-convict contrived to regain their liberty, and JONES, not fancying the atmosphere of New-York, went to Boston, where he was not so well known as here; his companion in escape, however, was recaptured not many miles from Sing Sing. In Boston the fugitive pursued the same line of operations as here, and was quite successful until he undertook to send forward by Harnden's Express to this city a costly case of goods belonging to Messrs. OLMAN, HIBERT & Co., of Boston. These gentlemen, happily, learned whither their goods had been consigned in season to telegraph to the New-York police; and it therefore happened that when JONES appeared to claim the package, he encountered two claimants for his person. He was taken to the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and is to be returned to Sing Sing in due time. Meanwhile, he quietly informs the policemen that Sing Sing has not sufficient strength to hold him, and assures them that they may soon again expect to go on a fool's errand in quest of a fugitive "Jack Sheppard."

Inquest by Coroner Gover.

THE STEAMBOAT ARROW EXPLOSION.

The body of Mr. GEORGE D. COOPER, of No. 142 West Twenty-second-street, one of the passengers on board the steamboat *Arrow* at the time of the explosion on Saturday evening last, was found off West Tenth-street early yesterday morning. A jury was impanneled, and the testimony showing that Mr. COOPER leaped overboard with others during the panic which followed the explosion, the jury so rendered. Mr. COOPER transacted business at No. 5 Whitehall-street, but dwelt at Irvington, and was on the way thither at the time of the catastrophe. He had a matrimonial engagement which was soon to have been consummated with an estimable young woman of this city. His age was 21.

BATHER DROWNED.

An unknown man was drowned while bathing off East One Hundred and Fifth-street, on Monday morning, and the body has not been recovered. His wearing apparel may be seen at the Twenty-third Precinct Police-station, whither it was taken by the police of that district. Papers that were found in the pockets indicated that the deceased dwelt near Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

Interesting to Hackmen.

Probably there is not a hackman in the city that does not now know that Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, has waged and will persist in unrelenting war upon every person who may, after having been duly notified, continue in the violation of corporation ordinances; but many hackmen still imagine that it is the Captain's duty to take them before the Corporation Attorney, an official with whom they believe themselves to have the best possible understanding. Now, to disabuse these gentlemen, we quote the section of the Metropolitan Police Law under which Capt. BRACKETT acts, as follows:

SEC. 30. The several members of the police force shall have power and authority to immediately arrest without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit, or threaten or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member, or *within his view, any* breach of the peace, *or offense directly prohibited by* act of the Legislature, *or by any ordinance of the city*, town or village *within which the offence is committed, threatened or attempted*; but such member of the police force shall, under the penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force, in the discretion of the board, immediately upon such arrest, convey in person such offender before a magistrate of the city, village or town where the arrest is made, that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the magistrate is not holding court, such offender shall be detained in a station-house, or precinct thereof, until the next public sitting of the magistrate and no longer, but shall be then conveyed without delay before the magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

It is a noteworthy truth, that this section of law has been known so imperfectly, or so utterly unknown, that when Capt. Brackett first began to apprehend offending hackmen, the Justices bade him go before the Corporation Attorney; and not until the Captain's officers exhibited the law to the magistrates did many of them know that it was extant.

Marshal Morton, of the Mayor's office, is rendering timely aid in this movement. Yesterday, Michael Morris, the driver of coach No. 368, was arraigned for overcharging Clark Wilkinson, of Oneida County. Mr. Wilkinson was taken from Fourth-avenue to Pier No. 4, and thence to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, for which he was charged $8. Marshal Morton compelled Morris to refund all his fare, and assured him that a second charge would cause a revocation of his license.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. EMPIRES.

The Gotham Club, fresh from their signal victory of the Hudson River Club, of Newburgh, had an encounter yesterday at Hoboken with the "demoralized Empires," as some have called the Empire gents since their visit to Bedford; and though the Gothams had out eight of their nine on the occasion, they met with the most signal defeat they have sustained for a long time past, the Empires winning by the handsome total of 29 to 6, in a quickly-played game occupying but two hours. True, the Gothams did not have George Wright, *alias* Cohen, in this game; but the Empires were also minus the efficient services of Westervelt as centre field, who has done so much to support Martin's pitching. The game opened favorably for the Empires; in fact, their batting, in the second innings, almost decided the result of the match, their totals at the close of this inning standing 12 to 1 in their favor. In the last seven innings of the game they scored 17 to 5 on the part of the Gothams, the wild throwing and lack of harmony in their nine being two prominent features of the Gotham play. The contrast in the fielding was shown by the fact of the Empires taking no less than 17 fly-balls—of which Martin secured 7—to 4 on the part of the Gothams, the latter marking their fielding with 19 wild throws, on which bases and runs were secured. Martin was also the most successful at the bat, Harry Wright taking the lead both at the bat and in fielding on the Gotham side. During the playing of this match the Hudson River Club and the Eagles made up a scrub match on the south field, and had a lively little game together of seven innings, the Eagles winning by a score of 24 to 21.

HUDSON RIVER VS. MYSTIC.

To-day these clubs play their return game together on the ball grounds, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, at 2 P. M., and to-morrow the Hudson River Club plays the Mutuals, their closing game being with the Gothams on Friday.

ATLANTIC VS. STAR.

These clubs play their first match together this season at the Capitoline grounds, Bedford, on Thursday.

UNION VS. ECKFORD.

The return game between these clubs takes place on Thursday on the Union ball grounds, Brooklyn.

THE ACTIVE CLUB'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.

A large party of the members of this first-class metropolitan organization are to take their departure, this morning, for Philadelphia, in the 6 A. M. boat from Barclay-street, for Amboy, they being engaged to play a series of matches with the crack clubs of the Quaker City. They will be met at Bordentown by the Philadelphians, and on their arrival will be escorted to the Union Hotel, which is to be their headquarters during their sojourn in Philadelphia.

This afternoon they play with the Camden Club of Camden, and to-morrow they will tackle the noted Athletics, a club all our New-York boys are anxious to win a ball from, but thus far none have been able to do it this season. Brother Page, of the Actives, however, seems to consider among the possibilities, if not probabilities, of the Actives achieving this desired success; but we will venture the assertion that the history of the defeat of the Athletics will not be written on the page of the Actives score-book this season.

Cricket.

RENSSELAER CLUB, OF TROY, VS. NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CLUB.

To-day this well-known club of Troy visit Hoboken to play a match with the second eleven of the St. George Club, and the prospect is that there will be a pretty display of cricket to be seen. Wickets are to be pitched at 10 A. M., and the result will be decided by the first innings if the second is not played out. On Thursday the Trojans visit Bedford to have their return match with the New-Yorkers, and if we mistake not the visitors will not have such an easy time as they had at Troy with the New-Yorkers. On Friday they play the Willow Club of Bedford, and on Saturday intend paying the Manhattan Club a visit at Hoboken.

Naval Intelligence.

The *Dictator*, Commodore John Rodgers, commanding, has now on board, as passengers, G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Messrs. Rice and Hooper, and others. The *Agamenticus* and *Vanderbilt* are in company, and it is proposed to make a trip to Halifax.

Naval recruiting has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, to begin immediately at Baltimore. The *Alleghany* is the receiving-ship.

PERSONAL.

Commander D. Ammen has been ordered to Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of gathering together the abandoned naval property.

Capt. C. W. Pickering has been detached from the command of the *Vanderbilt*, on completion of special duty connected with the *Franklin*, and ordered to duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Commodore Thomas Turner has been ordered to take charge of the laying up of such iron-clads as will go into the back channel of League Island.

A large number of volunteer naval officers, who had tendered their resignations, which were accepted, have been notified that the acceptance has been revoked, and that leave of absence has been granted. The list comprises nearly fifty names.

The screw corvette *Idaho* will be ready for steam in about twenty days.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

The Naval Academy Practice Squadron this year is confining its cruisings to the last end of Long Island Sound, visiting New-London, Newport, New-Bedford, Gardiner's Bay and other places. The vessels are under way a large portion of the time, giving the young midshipmen much practical experience in handling the vessels. Each midshipman in turn takes temporary command of the vessel, and performs some evolution, and in this way all become familiar with the duties of an officer.

The squadron is under the command of Commander D. McN. Fairfax, and is composed of the following vessels:

Marion, 7 guns, sloop, 566 tons, Lieut.-Commander J. N. Miller.

Winnepec, 10 guns, paddle-wheel, 1,030 tons, Commander J. N. Greer.

Marblehead, 5 guns, screw, 507 tons, Lieut.-Commander J. S. Barnes.

America, 3 guns, schooner yacht, 100 tons, Mate — Hall.

To afford all the classes the benefit of instruction in steam engineering, transfers in turn are made from the sailing vessels to the steamers, both paddle and screw. While on the cruise the midshipmen are required to steer, heave the lead and log, assist in sending up and down yards and masts, in managing the sails, working ship, and such other duties connected with practical seamanship, naval gunnery, practical navigation, and professional sujects generally, as the Commandent of midshipmen may deem proper to direct. The midshipmen embark in the vessels immediately after the June examination, and continue on board till about the 1st of September. It is said that the squadron have taken their final leave of Newport, and upon the expiration of the cruise will rendezvous at Annapolis, Md., to which place the Naval Academy is being removed. The sailing sloop *Macedonian* is also attached to the squadron. The last rendezvous of the squadron was at New-Bedford, Mass., where they were filling up with water.

NAVAL CADET ENGINEERS.

The intention of the Navy Department to educate a body of naval engineers for the service is to be carried out on a grand scale, one which will in a few years give us a corps of young men skilled in the requirements of this branch of our naval equipment. The war just closed has given an opportunity for the department to learn practically what is wanted, and it has been found that the engineers educated in the mercantile marine were not as a majority well adapted to the naval routine and service. Congress, at its thirty-eighth session, passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of steam engineers.

The law limits the number of Cadet Engineers to fifty, who will be educated at the Naval Academy under the same general rules and studies as govern the Midshipmen. Applications for entering the class must be made to the Secretary of the Navy by the candidate or his relatives, when his name will be placed upon the register. The candidate must be 18 years of age, and his application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of moral character, mechanical aptitude, and of his having been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery. Before receiving an appointment he must pass a medical examination of his physical fitness, and an academic examination of his mental qualifications. He will then be admitted to the Naval Academy in the class of Cadet Engineers, and afforded every means of acquiring a scientific and practical knowledge of the principles of mechanics necessary for discharging the duties of steam engineer in the navy.

The course of study will comprise two academic years, and after graduating they will be immediately warranted as assistant engineers in the regular navy. The pay of the cadet is $500 per annum.

The Medical Board for the examination of midshipmen last year adopted the following standard for the height of candidates: 18 years, 5 feet 4 inches. The candidates to be of proportionate size, especially with regard to *cerebral osseous* and muscular development; 120 pounds is the minimum weight for a candidate for a cadetship. He must read clearly, write legibly, speak correctly, be versed in mathematics, posted in geometry, understand grammar, geography, and be able to sketch or draw the form of the principal elements of a steam-engine and boiler. Those who receive permission will present themselves to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, between the 20th and 30th of September, for examination as to their qualifications for admission. If both examinations result favorably, the candidate will receive an appointment of Cadet Engineer, become an inmate of the academy, and be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses from his residence to the academy. If, on the contrary, he fail in either examination, he will receive neither an appointment nor his traveling expenses, nor can he have another examination unless recommended by the Academic Board.

Each cadet engineer must on admission, deposit with the Paymaster the sum of one hundred dollars in legal tender currency, for which he will be credited on the books of that officer, to be expended by direction of the Superintendent for the purchase of textbooks and other authorized articles. A cadet engineer who voluntarily resigns his appointment will be required to refund the amount paid him for travelling expenses.

Two steam gunboats the *Winnepec*, paddle-wheel, and *Marblehead*, screw, are attached to the academy and afford the best possible means for the instruction of the cadets in practical steam engineering. In fact every advantage and inducement is held out to young men to perfect themselves in this science and to become of service to their country.

Launch of the Steamer Old Colony.

The splendid steamer *Old Colony*, for the Newport line, was successfully launched yesterday morning from the yard of her builders, John English & Son, foot of Tenth-street, East River, amid a large concourse of spectators. The *Old Colony* is one of the finest of our Sound steamers, and in all her appointments will probably have no equal in this country. She was built by John English & Son, who built the steamer *Newport*, of the same line. She is 320 feet in length, 42 feet over all, and is 14 feet depth of hold. Her frame is of white oak, the floors are solid, the bilge strakes are oak and the ceiling of white pine. She is in every respect like the *Newport*, except she has "spondings" which aid her materially in weathering the Winter storms of the Sound, and she is the only steamer on these routes thus provided. The joiner work is by Mr. Hoffmire, and will be beautiful in design and finish. She has 150 state-rooms, to be elegantly furnished, and over 500 berths in the cabin, giving her accommodations for nearly 1,000 passengers.

She has one engine, with an 80-inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke of piston. The wheels are 38 feet in diameter. She has two tubular boilers.

The *Old Colony* will be ready for service about the 1st of October, when this line can boast of two of the finest steamers on the route between New-York and Boston. Each vessel carries twelve large life-boats, an abundance of life-preservers, good fire apparatus, and excellent ground tackling.

The Hancock Recruiting Fund.

DISPOSITION OF THE BALANCE ON HAND—$6,000 GIVEN TO GEN. HANCOCK—$3,400 TO COL. COLYER FOR RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Agreeable to a call issued to that effect, a meeting of the contributors to the Hancock Recruiting Fund was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Col. Geo. Bliss, Jr., No. 45 William-street. The purpose of the meeting was to determine upon the final disposition of the balance still in the hands of the Treasurer of the fund. A very slim attendance was present.

The meeting proceeded to business by Col. Bliss taking the chair, who stated that a number of communications had been received from various parties, asking for a portion of the unappropriated balance. Among these documents were letters from Col. Colyer, (in behalf of the Reception Fund,) Prosper M. Wetmore, (in behalf of the Institution for the Poor,) and one from parties desirous of starting a Soldiers' Refuge.

The Committee of the Fund stated that they had agreed unanimously to give the balance—some $9,400—to Gen. Hancock, as a testimonial, but that they came before this meeting with the suggestion, at the same time urging the matter as the most gratifying way of disposing of the balance.

This was opposed by Mr. Vermilyea, of the Stock Exchange Committee, who objected to all personal disposition of the money. He wanted it given to some deserving charity for soldiers.

Mr. Edward Cromwell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That $6,000 of the fund remaining in the hands of the Hancock Recruiting Committee be invested in United States Government securities, to be handed over to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and that the balance be appropriated for the entertainment of returning regiments, under the superintendence of Col. Vincent Colyer.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Vermilyea dissenting.

No other business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned, and the committee discharged.

The New-York Post-office.

RAPID INCREASE OF POSTAL BUSINESS IN THIS CITY.

In 1854, when account was taken of the weights of mail matter passing through the New-York Post-office, it was found to be eighteen tons daily, nine tons coming into the office and nine going out. Now thirty-five tons are received daily, and an equal amount is sent away, making seventy tons handled every twenty-four hours.

In the past five years, notwithstanding the war, which at first materially curtailed operations here, the receipts have nearly doubled. The account is as follows:

1860—First quarter	$218,768 99
Second quarter	229,904 05
Third quarter	246,665 33
Fourth quarter	233,830 15
Total receipts in 1860	$932,169 52
1865—First quarter	440,321 67
Second quarter	415,607 85
Total receipts in six months of 1865	$855,929 52

The increase in the number of letters received here for delivery, not including the letters mailed at this office, is very great. The way-bill system, under which all the letters were counted, having been abolished, it is difficult to obtain figures that will correctly represent this increase. It was found, however, in the last week in September, 1864, that 477,143 letters were delivered in this city within that week—about 80,000 daily. A count was made in the concluding week of the last quarter but one, and it showed that 817,964 letters were delivered, equal to 135,000 a day.

The Postmaster, Mr. James Kelly, has introduced a number of changes in the management of the department, which have had the effect of saving both time and money. Not the least important of these is the classifying of the boxes into which letters are to be dropped. The result of this measure is to allow the closing of the mails to be deferred to a later hour than formerly, when the matter was all dropped into one basket and no assorting was done till it passed into the hands of the post-office clerks.

The Post-office Department have now under consideration a plan for reducing the amount of labor performed in the various offices and transferring it to the railroad routes. If carried out, the result will be a more rapid transmission of mail matter and a vast extension of postal facilities.

An Opening for Capital in the South.

The following correspondence explains itself:

American Union Commission,
No. 14 Bible House,
New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received the inclosed letter from Col. O. Brown, of Richmond. He is the Commissioner for Refugees and Freedmen in that State. His statement, being thus official in its character, and from a disinterested party, may safely be relied upon; and I inclose it to you, since it gives definite and specific information concerning an opening for enterprise in the South which may interest your readers.

Very respectfully yours, LYMAN ABBOTT,
General Secretary American Union Commission.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Richmond, Va., Aug. 3, 1865.

Rev. Lyman Abbott:

Dear Sir: One of the best opportunities for an investment I have yet known in Virginia, both to give employment to the freedmen and for profit on capital, is now offered. An extensive tract of the best coal land, about 1,000 acres, in the State, within eleven miles from Richmond, a railroad within one mile of it, land covered with valuable timber, can now be bought for less than half its value. More in the matter immediately, if at all.

I would suggest that you send a competent man to examine it at once, and if it is the trade I think it is, be ready to make the purchase before it comes into market. I can see incalculable advantage to the freedmen, as well as profit to the purchasers in this.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) O. BROWN.

Proposed Procession of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

At a meeting held at Pythagoras Hall, yesterday, of soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the United States service, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, citizens of America, and residents of the City of New-York, will make a procession in this city to visit the Mayor, city authorities, and leading employers in every capacity, to respectfully ask of them to give us work, and bread for our support and that of our families.

Resolved, That this public manifestation, which will take place on next Friday morning, Aug. 11, at 9 A. M., will have the character of the most peaceful and respectful solicitation to the public and employers, in order to induce them to give us employment.

Resolved, That we will gladly see with us in the procession all the soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, now in this city looking for employment, recommending them to act as honorable soldiers and peaceful citizens.

Resolved, That a general meeting will take place at No. 136 Canal-street, on Thursday morning, the 10th of August, at 9½ A. M., when all definite arrangements will be made in regard to the procession which is to take place on the following day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Domestic Seriously Burned.—A domestic in the employ of Mr. Marsh, of No. 159 West Forty-fourth-street, whose Christian name only is reported as Ann, attempted to add fuel to a fire by pouring alcohol thereon. The vessel whence she poured the inflammable liquid burst, and, covered with burning alcohol, Ann flew to the rear yard, where Mr. Marsh speedily enveloped her in a carpet. Her attending physicians do not regard her injuries as necessarily mortal.

The Knife in a Ball-Room.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning several persons indulged in a fight in the Seventh Ward Hotel ball-room, at No. 173 Madison-street, and while engaged in the encounter Simon Sheehan, of No. 243 Cherry-street, received a serious dirk wound in the left side. William Long, who is supposed to have committed the offence, fled immediately after the wounding, and Sheehan was taken to the New-York Hospital by Policeman Jarboe, of the Seventh Ward.

Strange, if True.—It was reported yesterday that a gang of laborers were seen in Greenwich-street with brooms and shovels, apparently engaged in cleaning that thoroughfare. There appearance is said to have created considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

Union Executive Committee.—The Union Executive Committee of the Twenty-second Ward met last evening at 8 P. M., and elected W. J. O'Bryon President of the committee, in place of Robert Campbell, gone to Europe.

NEW-JERSEY.

Death of an Ex-Slave at the Almshouse—His Will.—An ex-slave named Denison, who had been employed at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, died at the County Almshouse, on Snake Hill, a couple of days since. At the request of the dying man, a lunatic named Nelson wrote the following will:

August 3, 1865.

I, Aaron Denison, of Hudson County Almshouse, State of New-Jersey, but a native born of Newbern, Carroll County, State of North Carolina, where I had lived as a slave until the Spring of 1860, from whence I came to these parts, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament: I leave to Mr. Nelson Rollins, who has been attending me, one coat, one pair of pantaloons, one neck-tie, one vest, bosom and collars, together with three shirts, one black hat, and the ring on my finger.

(Signed,) AARON his ✕ mark DENISON.

In presence of Mr. Rollin Nelson.
This includes the trunk with its contents.

Smash-up on the Railroad.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, as a Morris and Essex train of cars was coming from Newark to Hoboken, it ran into a wagon containing four Germans, at the crossing on the meadow, near the Mosquito Hotel. The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and the men thrown into the air in all directions. One of them, named John, was so severely injured that he died while being conveyed to Newark. Another, named John Operly, was seriously injured, and remained insensible until Monday. The other two, Henry Whatburn and Henry Weisert, were but slightly injured.

The Knife.—A young man, 22 years of age, named Michael Duffy, was arrested yesterday by Officer Manning, of the Jersey City Police, on complaint of his wife, who charged him with having brandished a dirk-knife over her, and making threats to take her life. The accused gave bonds in $200 to appear for trial.

Church Robbery.—St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, on Grand-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered a few nights since, and the boxes for the reception of the "poor offering" were broken open and robbed of a small amount of money.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as additional grand jurors: Allen Cummings, George W. Pratt, Francis H. Amadon, Elijah K. Banks, Mortimer W. Hamilton, William Shute.

A LAGER-BEER SALOON AFFAIR.

William Rouke, indicted for larceny from the person, was placed on trial for stealing $44 from John Schloffer, a returned soldier.

Complainant testified that he was ordered out of a lager-bear saloon by the prisoner, who said, "your watch will be gone," and then ran to the street; he followed when the prisoner demanded $3, and threatened his life; afterward prisoner put his hand in witness' pocket and drew out his pocket-book.

Officer Reynolds testified that on the 26th of July he saw a crowd in front of No. 44 Greenwich-street, and on approaching found a soldier holding the prisoner and charging him with taking his pocket-book; witness arrested prisoner and at the station-house found no great amount of money on his person. There being an evident defect in the testimony, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Michael Berrigan and John Sullivan, charged with stealing a watch, valued at $100, from Geo. Bruchy, on the 25th of July, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the State Prison two years each.

James Wilson, charged with stealing a watch, worth $100, from the person of Henry W. Rowland, on the 30th of June, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Cornelius Dougherty, charged with taking a pocket-book from Margaret Sterr, on the 14th of July, pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

Thomas Meakin and Michael Trainor, charged with stealing a watch, valued at $40, on the 27th of June, from John Woods, pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

Rebecca Fitch, "a revolver," pleaded guilty to taking certain articles owned by Susan M. Wilbur. She was sent to the State Prison for two years.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 8, 1865.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅞	500	Erie Railway	85½
30,000	do	107	400	do ....2d call	85⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68....R	115	300	Hudson Riv. R.	113¾
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104½	700	Reading R.	106⅜
1,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.R. New Issue	104½	300	Mich. S.&N. I. R.	66⅜
			100	do ....2d call	66⅜
100,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.	106	200	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	100
500	do	106⅛	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	70⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅝	400	do s10	70⅜
			200	do	70⅞
10,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s..C.	97	300	do ....2d call	71
1,000	U. S.6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	29
			200	do	29⅛
32,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅞	200	do	29⅛
			200	do	29
1,000	do	99⅛	1200	Chic.& N.W.Pr.	64
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98	200	do s10	63¾
10,000	North Car. 6s	75	100	do	63⅝
13,000	O. & M. Cer.	25½	100	do	63⅞
2,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	98	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	108⅜
1,000	C.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st	109	200	do s30	108⅜
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	43	600	do	108⅜
200	do	43¼	25	do ....2d call	108⅜
300	do s30	43⅛	200	Mil. & P.du C.R.	38
200	Canton Co.	39½	52	P., Ft. W. & C.	98½
100	West. U. Teleg'h	73	100	do	98¼
200	Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛	300	do	98
100	At. Mail S. Co	155½	200	do ....2d call	98¼
700	N. Y. Cen.	93⅛	100	Alton & T. H. R.	33
50	do	93¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$70,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.	106	100	At. Mail S. Co.	156½
29,000	do	105⅞	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	93
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		25	Erie R.	85
	New Issue	104⅝	100	do s15	85½
4,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s..C.	96⅞	100	Reading R.	106¼
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66¼
	Second Series	99¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	70½
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25	100	Pitts.,Ft. W. & C.	98
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	44	100	Al. & T. H. R. Pr.	60
100	Quick. Min. Co	57			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....c	24⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. s3	108⅝
10,000	do s3	24⅞	100	do	108⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	93¼	300	do	108⅜
200	do	93¼	100	Chi. & N. W. b30	29¼
400	Erie Railway ...x-d	85½	200	do s3	29
200	do c	85⅝	200	do	29⅛
500	do	85⅜	500	do	29
100	do s5	85⅜	100	do s3	29⅛
100	do s10	85⅜	400	do b3	29¼
100	do c	85⅜	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr	63⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R.	113⅛	400	do	63⅝
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	66½	200	Cum. Coal Co b3	44½
100	do c	66½	200	do	44⅞
200	Reading R	106½	100	do	44⅜
400	do	106⅜	100	do	44⅜
300	Cleve. & Pitts	71⅛	100	do	44⅛
100	Mariposa M. Co	12⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway ...x-d	85½	100	Bruns. L. Co.	12
400	do	85⅝	300	Chic. & N. W.Pr.	63⅞
100	do s3	85⅝	100	do b3	63⅛
300	Reading R.	106⅞	400	At. Mail St. Co	156
200	Chic. & N. W	28⅞			

Tuesday, Aug. 8—P. M.

An advance of ¼@⅜ per cent. was established, to-day, in Bills on London for the *Scotia's* mail, which closes early in the morning. The rates for Bank and Bankers' 60-day signatures are 108⅜@108¾ ₩ cent., and three day's sight 109@109¼ per cent., all for gold, which at 144@144¼ ₩ cent., gives an exchange in Currency of 156¾@157 for 60 days, and 157@157¼ ₩ cent. for short sight. A fair business was done, the steamer being a favorite one with remitters. Some further orders received yesterday, for U. S. 5-20s, were executed for this opportunity, and the amount of bonds transmitted is reckoned at $1,250,000 or $1,500,000, chiefly drawn against at 3 days' sight. Included in the Export list, this week, we find 5,911 bales of Cotton for Liverpool, of the declared value of $1,339,000, but probably drawn against, for the greater part, last week. The general Export return shows a large improvement on the previous week. The total value of the week's export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods is $3,894,479, against $6,463,846 same week last year, and $2,184,980 same week in 1863.

The Customs Duties are again active this week, and promise about two and a half millions in Gold to the New-York Office, part of which receipts are probably being resold, in preparation for the Currency Interest on $300,000,000 of 7-30 ₩ cents., due 15th inst. The price of Gold to-day was firmer than on Monday—144@144¼ ₩ cent.—while the abundance of Gold on the Street created about the only marked demand for Money at 7 ₩ cent. The Stock Brokers were not large borrowers, and some of them had cash balances left with them at 6 ₩ cent. for employment, subject to call without notice. The prevailing temper of the market for Money is one of steadiness. No sanguine calculations are indulged of much cheaper terms than at present, and on the other hand, no apprehension felt of increased pressure as the season advances.

The additional decline in U. S. 5-20s in London, telegraphed from the Quebec steamer this morning, had no effect upon this market. The price is rather vaguely quoted from London 69 to 70 ₩ cent., Sterling Money, but assuming the lower figure, the equivalent in Currency in New-York is still about 108 ₩ cent., and parties who had orders left over from yesterday paid 106@106¼ ₩ cent. quite freely for Bonds deliverable in season for the *Scotia*. They were not over-abundant on the Street, and some considerable parcels have been brought from the neighboring cities in exchange for the second issue of 5-20s, (selling 1@1¼ per cent. less,) or for the 10-40s, 5 per cents., which are regarded as cheaper on the close approach of the 1st September Gold Interest.

In the Railway speculation there was more firmness than on Saturday or Monday, but no very decided buoyancy. The New-York and Western Roads, and also Philadelphia and Reading, appear to be held with much confidence for better prices later in the season. The adverse interest now bearing the market, though respectable in numbers, is scarcely so powerful as the party disposed to talk up, and even buy up, the market. Late in the day the feeling was dull on both sides, and there was not much done at the Afternoon Boards. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	63⅛	63¼
U. S. 5-20s	106	106	Rock Island	107¾	108⅛
N. Y. Central	92⅝	93¼	Fort Wayne	97⅝	97½
Erie	84½	85⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	42⅛	43⅞
Hudson	112	113¼	Quicksilver	56½	57
Reading	106⅛	106⅛	Mariposa	12½	12½
Mich. Southern	66⅛	66⅞	Canton	39	39½
Illinois Central	125½	126	Atlantic Mail	155	156
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	11⅛	12
Pittsburgh	70¾	70⅝	Ohio Certificates	24⅞	24⅞
Northwest	28⅛	28⅞	American Gold	143⅞	144⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The August (half-yearly) Dividend of the Ocean Bank is 4 ₩ cent.:

Merchants'	108¼	Hanover	105
Union	118⅛	Irving	106
Phenix	103½	Metropolitan	115
Tradesmen's	126	Nassau	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	100¼	Corn Exchange	106¼
Commerce	104	Continental	93½
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Import's' & Traders	103
American Exchange	116	Central National	104
Chatham	125	Fourth National	101
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	102¼

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Galena & Chi. ex	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100¼	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	103
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st, M '77	93	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	102
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	95
Hud. R.7s.2ds S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	86
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	35
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's,'82	110	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	108	Chi. & Alton Income	87
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	71
Mich.S.&N.I. S.F.7 ₩c.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	112		

The following is the present Circulation of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house, chiefly in National Bank Notes:

Fourth National	$1,497,055	Commerce	$978,200
Central National	988,900	Broadway	815,527
Tradesmens'	333,672	St. Nicholas	318,512
Republic	268,916	Shoe and Leather	569,966
Market	113,832	Oriental	111,973
Second National	270,000	Park	294,814
Manufacturers'	454,585	Bull's Head	126,922
Total of 14 Banks over $100,000 each			$7,082,875
Add for 42 Banks, small circulation			573,495
Total, Aug. 5			$7,656,370

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, in our columns, to-day, advertise for proposals for another $1,000,000 of their First Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. bonds, in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000 each, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in this city on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The proposed bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines. The bonds constitute a first-class security.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,793,644 63; including for Customs, $484,000; on account of Loan, $81,000; payments, $6,196,501 25; balance, $60,058,820 88.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 32 bbls. Ashes, 13,147 bbls. Flour, 483 bbls. and 99 bags Corn Meal, 18,124 bushels Wheat, 36,122 bushels Corn, 35,335 bushels Oats, 11,125 bushels Malt, 857 pkgs. Provisions, and 238 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in demand and steady in price.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds to-day, 69,464 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 38,300 bags; of Java, 8,550 pkgs.; of Ceylon, 1,500 bags; of Maracaibo, 8,280 bags; of Laguayra, 2,741 bags; of St. Domingo, 420 bags; of Bahia, 5,973 bags; and other descriptions, 3,700 bags.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middlings, 45c.@47c., chiefly at 46c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Have been in request and held with much firmness.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $7 20@$7 25; and Bunch Raisins at $6 50@$6 60 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in more demand, to-day, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher, prices. Sales since our last amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$6 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which continue very scarce,) at $7 70@$8 00 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 60	@$6 25
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 70	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 10	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	6 80	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 10	@11 50

Southern Flour is in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $7 60@$8 80 for poor to good, and $8 85@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $6 40@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $5 15@$5 52 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, especially Winter, which has been quoted decidedly firmer. Sales 85,000 bushels, including inferior to good White Canada, at $1 62½@$2; White Michigan at $2; Amber Michigan at $1 93@$1 98; new Red Western at $1 80@$1 85; Amber Spring at $1 40@$1 42; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $1 35@$1 38 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in good request at advanced prices. Sales 60,000 bushels at 86c.@87c. for unsound, and 88c.@89c. for sound mixed Western. Western Oats have been in fair demand at 61c.@62c. ₩ bushel. Rye has been quiet, ranging from 98c. for Western to $1 10 for choice North River, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs, in this market, during the past fortnight, Mr. Edward Bill notices thus: "The uncertainty about the extent of damage to the crop of Western Wheat has given us in the fortnight past an excited and fluctuating market for Flour. Prices have been irregular, holders being firm in demanding a material advance, while buyers, in the face of free receipts, have had less confidence, and purchased only for immediate wants. The market for a few days past has been quiet, and prices are somewhat lower at the close, but all the choice family brands are firmly held. The upward turn of the Wheat market has shut out the export trade to a great extent, and the sales are chiefly confined to the millers. Prices have been irregular, but for the good qualities of Winter Red and Amber holders have been enabled to realize full rates. For Spring the demand is light at the asking rates, and the market closed heavy. Within a few days the reports from the West regarding both Winter and Spring Wheat are rather more favorable, and prospects are less gloomy. Rye is quiet. Oats are in fair demand. Indian Corn is more active, with some improvement in price. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 18,744 bbls. Flour, 191,821 bushels Wheat, 187,590 bushels Corn; to Continental ports, 275 bbls. Flour, 8,457 bushels Wheat, 35,596 bushels Rye; to Brazil, 4,400 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 39,405 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,891 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,215 bushels Corn, 736 bushels Oats, 2,150 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 62,824 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,891 bbls. Corn Meal, 200,278 bushels Wheat, 198,805 bushels Corn, 35,596 bushels Rye, 736 bushels Oats, and 2,150 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York, Aug. 4, 1865	105,471	2,654,621	712,539
New-Orleans, July 29, 1865	1,710		
Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1865	16,484	58,390	26,223
Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1865	17	—	40,276
Boston, Aug. 4, 1865	3,534	—	—
California and other ports, Aug. 1, 1865	34,517	21,630	—
Total	161,733	2,734,641	779,048
To about same period, 1864	1,113,822	14,869,600	531,104
To about same period, 1863	1,404,291	21,904,160	9,908,718
To about same period, 1862	2,437,413	23,379,803	13,403,391

To the Continent.

To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
From New-York to Aug. 4, 1865	21,336	105,887	11,485
From other ports, to latest dates	1,823	—	—
Total	23,159	105,887	11,485
To about same period, 1864	91,514	293,959	13,369
To about same period, 1863	184,043	2,029,147	68,957
To about same period, 1862	603,232	7,437,209	322,074

HAY—Continues in demand at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 75c.@85c. for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been less active, but prices have been well sustained.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and buoyant, at 15c.@45c. for inferior to fancy ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand, and held with increased firmness.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly dealt in at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 37½@$1 45 ₩ gallon, and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less request, at previous quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do. at $1 40@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 85; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Red Oil at 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending Aug. 7.—There is some inquiry for both Sperm and Whale Oil, but owing to the unsettled state of the market, holders do not care to operate, and sales are limited in consequence. The transactions for the week include sales of 183 bbls. Sperm in two parcels, on strictly private terms. In Whale, the only sales in this market are 300 bbls. at a price not transpired. In Boston, several Provincetown lots, amounting to 800 bbls., sold on private terms. All the above transactions are for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 7, 1865	22,720	58,891	469,900
Same time last year	42,005	51,366	567,750

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 99,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 64x64, 23½c., on hand; 4,000 pieces 64x64, 23c., on hand; 24,000 pieces 64x64, 22c., August and September; 25,000 pieces 64x64, private terms, to be made; 5,000 pieces 76x80, 35 inches, private terms; 46,000 pieces 64x64, 19c., October, November and December.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, opening at lower prices, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., in lots, at $33 75@$34 50, closing at $34 37½ cash, for New Mess; $29@$29 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27@$27 50 for prime Mess; $24@$24 50 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard continues inactive and heavy. Sales 700 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₩ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 750 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm, at $22 50@$23 ₩ tc. Butter is in demand at 30c.@35c. for poor to good, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₩ lb	35 @40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35 @38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32 @34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	31 @32
Welch tubs—first quality	32 @33
Welch tubs—second quality	30 @31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	33 @34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	31 @32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27 @29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24 @25
Grease Butter—original packages	15 @16
Western—light colored	22 @24
Western—common	20 @21

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¼@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14 @14¼
Farm Dairies—second quality	12 @13
Farm Dairies—common	10 @11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9 @11

RICE—Has been inactive at former quotations.

SALT—Has been quiet, but held firmly.

SEEDS—Have been dull and unsettled.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request at previous figures.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at former prices. Sales since our last, 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 150 boxes Havana, at 14¼c.@15¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14¼c.@20c. ₩ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their refined Sugars thus: Loaf at 20c.; best Crushed, Granulated and Ground, 19¾c.; White Sugar—A, 18¼c.; Yellow Sugar—C, 17½c., cash, ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

TALLOW—Sales, 174,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@13c., the latter an extreme rate for choice city, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand at previous prices. Sales, 727 hhds. Kentucky 7½c.@26c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet at $2 19@$2 20 ₩ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements included 7,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.; also, by steamer, 250 bales of Cotton at ⅜d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Hamburgh—5,000 bushels Rye at 3d. ₩ bushel.

PERSONAL.

C. B.—YOURS OF THE FIFTH JUST RECEIVED. Please write the price and contents, and where transfer may be made.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AUG. 7, 1865, BY MICHAEL DONOVAN, A RECEIPT FOR REIMBURSEMENT VOUCHERS, filed at No. 544 Broadway, and signed by Chas. W. Darling, a Paymaster-General. The finder will please return the same to M. DONOVAN, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, IT APPEARS by the verdict of the Coroner's jury that James Smith came to his death by stabs inflicted by the hands of John Burns, on the evening of July 25, 1865, at the foot of 55th-st., East River; and whereas the said Burns has not yet been arrested, now I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Burns, the said reward to be paid after conviction on the certificate of the Judge or District Attorney before whom such conviction shall be had. Application for the said reward to be made within thirty days after such conviction.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1865.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

CARD.—OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULly advised that JOHN BELL, sometimes serving us as a collector, is no longer in our employ.
WM. R. POWELL & CO., No. 298 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have commenced opening
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FANCY SILKS,
comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS AND LYONS
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
IN NEW COLORS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINE AND BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETAS, OF ALL WIDTHS,

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plain Centre and Striped.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS,
Long and Square.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RUGS.

LINEN GOODS,
consisting of
BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASK,
RED-END DIAPERS,
SHIRTINGS, HUCKS,
TWILLED TOWELINGS and
NAPKINS.
BORDERED DUCKS,
CREAM CANVAS,
BROWN CANVAS,
BURLAPS, HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
SPANISH LINENS,
MANTLE LINENS,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER TO WHOLESALE BUYERS
a full assortment of
WITNEY, GLENDALE AND ONECO BLANKETS,
(Union and all wool,)
THE
CELEBRATED ROB ROY FLANNELS,
and all desirable makes of
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS.
All favorite brands of
COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS,
DRILLS, TICKS,
DENIMS, STRIPES,
CHECKS, COTTONADES, &c.
All well-known brands of
DOMESTIC PRINTS.
ALSO,
a large and well-selected stock of
BROADCLOTHS,
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.,
suitable for clothiers' and fashionable tailors' trade, which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
Very slightly stained, at 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard, worth double.
REAL PARIS EMPRESS CLOTHS, (all wool,)
Very slightly damaged, at 80c. to $1 25,
worth double.
FINE FRENCH POPLINS, ALL COLORS,
At 60c., 65c., 70c. and 75c. per yard.
Also,
10 BALES and CASES of FINE WOOLEN BLANKETS,
a portion of which are
SOILED AND DAMAGED,
and which we offer as low as $6 per pair.
Also,
DAMAGED QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
Also,
DAMAGED JACONET, NAINSOOK AND BOOK MUSLIN.
We call the special attention of our customers to the above bargains.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.
N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

NECK-TIE MANUFACTURERS.—A quantity of goods suitable for Neck-Ties for sale at No. 168 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is neat and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman a situation as wet nurse; good city reference; no objection to country; speaks English and German language. Call for two days at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st. near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant, as plain cook, washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 202 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as housemaid and waitress, or take care of children, or travel with a family; city reference given. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Call, for two days, at No. 70 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; NO OBjection to assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook and washer in a private family; can go in the country. Call at No. 422 East 13th-st.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at the *Times* Office, or address a note to W. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS FARMer and gardener; a middle-aged man with family consisting of wife and one boy 15 years old, wishes a situation, or would take a farm on shares. Apply or address J. S. HUBER, No. 129 3d-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; understands the care of stock of all kinds and gardening; can make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Apply at HENDERSON & FLEMING'S, No. 67 Nassau-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced gardener; is married; has a thorough knowledge of the routine of a gentleman's place—green-house, graperies, &c.; not afraid of work; city references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as groom or coachman, or willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who has driven for the last fifteen years in the city; can be recommended by the best families in the city. Call at or address F. W., No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, of long experience in that capacity; can produce six years' city reference from one family. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A hardware store, by a young man who has had some experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience; can do gardening work and willing to be useful; city reference given. Address M. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; no objection to living in the country; has references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A thorough, practical man. Address G, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant young man; has the best of city reference. Address T. H., Box 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEWARD OR PURVEYOR FOR a church school for young ladies. The applicant must furnish undoubted references as to character and fitness; should be a Protestant, a man of mature years, and capable of keeping accounts. For a suitable person a comfortable home and a moderate salary is offered. Address, with full particulars, Y. Z., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, in an office; one about 18 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, as well as a good penman. One ready and willing to do all that may be asked of him, such as general office duties, may find a good, permanent position by addressing, in own handwriting, inclosing copies of testimonials, IRON, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, to learn the jewelry business; also, one wanted for the office; must come well recommended. Apply to GEO. O. STREET & SON, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A BOY 13 TO 15 YEARS OLD, TO DO errands and make himself useful; must be well recommended and live with his parents in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply at No. 44 Dey-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL ON COMMISSION to grocers, hardware dealers, &c., in city and country, a staple article; one of business tact and energy liberally dealt with. Call at No. 31 Ridge-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE, PROTestant woman as laundress; the best references required. Apply at No. 28 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A BOY 13 OR 14 YEARS OF AGE, in a store down town. Address H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE; must reside with his parents and bring satisfactory references. Address Box No. 3,798 Post-office.

WANTED—WOOL HAT FINISHERS AND blockers, by JOHN T. WARING & CO., Yonkers, New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., silk and fancy dry goods jobbers, No. 324 Broadway, are in want of two or three first-class salesmen; those well acquainted with the New-England and New-York State trade can call or address as above.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¾ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Last week a destructive flood swept over Franklin, Johnson County, Md., doing an immense amount of damage. Many people living in the lowlands awoke to find their domicils entirely surrounded by water, and their fields of corn and wheat flooded and ruined by the sweeping deluge. The amount of damage to crops alone in Johnson County, may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The town of Franklin was a seagirt body of land. Every avenue leading to town was perfectly impassible. Every culvert and bridge on the railroad was either swept away or damaged so as to be impassible.

Senators FOSTER, DOOLITTLE and ROSS, committee to investigate Indian affairs through New-Mexico and Colorado, have returned from the plains. While at Fort Lyon they investigated the Sand Creek affair, and informed the Indians interested that government disapproved of Col. CHIVINGTON'S action. They invited the Indians to meet them in council at Cow Creek, near Fort Larned, on the 10th of September, to arrange terms of peace. Favorable results are anticipated. Col. SAM. F. TAPPAN, of the First Colorado Cavalry, accompanied the Senatorial delegation, and passed through this city yesterday en route for Boston.

A few days since Newbern was dreadfully alarmed at posters, placed in conspicuous places all over the city, in these mysterious characters: "R. C. B." Here was a plot. The Mayor called upon his officials to tear the incendiary documents down, which could mean no less, he supposed, than "Rise, Colored Brethren." When all but two or three were destroyed, the agent of a quack medicine, of which the above letters were the initials, rushed in and protested against the outrage. The joke was so good that he got a wide advertisement by the mishap to his posters.

The contributors to the Hancock Recruiting Fund, yesterday, disposed of the balance still on hand, some $9,400. After some discussion, it **was resolved to invest $6,000 in government securities and hand them over to Gen. HANCOCK. The remaining $3,400 was appropriated to the reception of returning troops,** under the superintendence of Col. COLYER.

The Raleigh *Progress* states that Gov. HOLDEN has appointed the usual number of Superior Court Judges and Solicitors for the State. It is not expected at present that these Judges will hold the regular Fall Term of the Superior Courts. The object seems to be to hold courts for the trial of criminal causes only, and for this purpose a term of the courts will be ordered in every county where it may be required.

A State Convention of colored people of Tennessee was held at Nashville on the 7th ult. The Chairman stated the objects of the meeting to be to petition the Legislature, and send a delegation to Washington asking the privilege of the elective franchise, and to lay their grievances before the people of the State. Several speeches were made in furtherance of the object of the meeting.

The Fishkill *Standard* states that Rev. J. B. WAKELY has been appointed Presiding Elder by the Bishop of the M. E. Church of the Poughkeepsie District. The vacancy occurred by the appointment of Rev. Mr. FOSS, late Presiding Elder, to the pastorage of the Thirteenth-street church, New-York, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr. HAGANY.

The New-York and Brazil Steamship Company's steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. TURNER, from Vera Cruz and Havana, arrived at Quarantine at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Manhattan* brings among her passengers his Excellency A. PEON Y RIPPIE, Minister from Mexico to Italy. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our papers and dispatches.

There was a fire at Toronto on the night of the 7th, at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets. The Grand Trunk Railway's general offices, HOUTON'S Hotel and Dr. ADAMS' dwelling-house were destroyed. Loss $30,000. It is feared that a boy perished in the flames.

A severe defeat is said to have been suffered by a detachment of Imperial troops in Mexico. Bands of guerrillas infest the roads, and keep the foreign troops in a constant state of excitement.

Canada papers report another attempt to carry off G. N. SANDERS. Like the previous one, it miscarried, and the police, who had been warned, captured two of the conspirators.

Guerrilla outrages are still numerous in Texas. The State Treasury at Austin, in that State, was recently broken into and robbed of $30,000 in gold.

The news from Alabama shows an improved state of public feeling, although the planters express their skepticism in the success of free labor.

A military commission convened at the Old Capital Prison, Washington, yesterday, for the trial of soldiers and citizens charged with military offences.

JOHN BELL, who is now in Nashville, is said to have failed greatly in health during the last four years. His features show the ravages of time, and care and trouble.

Yesterday, for the first time in ten days, the President met his Cabinet. There was a very protracted session.

The Canadian Parliament assembled yesterday afternoon, and listened to a speech by the Governor General.

Washington was excited and agitated on Monday by the report that Gen. LEE was in the city. The story was false.

Gen. GRANT reached Montreal, from Quebec, at five o'clock yesterday morning.

LOCAL NEWS.

WILLIAM JONES, who is better known as Jack Sheppard, having recently escaped, with a confederate, from Sing Sing Prison, was recaptured in this city, yesterday, by Detective Officers FARLEY and TIEMANN.

The body of Mr. GEORGE D. COOPER, of No. 142 West Twenty-second-street, one of the passengers who was drowned from the steamboat *Arrow*, was recovered early yesterday morning, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

A body, which is supposed to be that of Miss ERICSSON, lost from the steamer *Arrow*, was found off Pier No. 11 East River, last evening.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise. Wheat, Corn and Oats were dearer. New Mess Pork opened quite heavily, but closed with more firmness. The freight market exhibited less animation.

Gold was 144@144½ ℘ cent. yesterday. Exchange was ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. higher than for last Saturday's packet. Government Stocks were firm, and the 5-20s wanted for transmission by the *Scotia* this morning. Money steady at 7 ℘ cent. Railway Stocks higher, but not very active.

The live stock markets this week are generally supplied with an inferior class of stock. Beef cattle, as compared with the receipts a week ago, show a falling off of 782 head, yet were it not for the fact that the larger portion of them are poor half fed steers and cows, there would be an ample supply for all demands, and we would not have to record an advance of ⅞c. ℘ ℔. net weight as we now do, principally on good cattle. Prices are about as follows: Good to prime bullocks, 16c.@17½c. ℘ ℔.; common to fair, 14c.@15c., and poor to medium, 11c.@13c. Milch cows are selling well at previous prices. Veal calves are in good demand, with only a moderate supply, causing an advance of about 1c. ℘ ℔., live weight. Sheep are scarce and sell considerably higher, namely, 7½c.@8c. ℘ ℔., live weight. Live hogs are dull, selling very slowly at 11c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. live weight.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Assuming that no untoward event has occurred, we ought to hear of the arrival of the *Great Eastern* before this paper reaches the breakfast table. But the suspension of telegraphic communication across the sound between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia renders calculation somewhat difficult. Should this breach be repaired, we may have the news at any moment. Our latest advices, at this hour, (1 A. M.,) give no indication of the arrival of the great ship.

The Anti-Slavery Agitation—Its Relation to the Result.

It was said by GERRITT SMITH, in his speech at the temperance meeting in Saratoga, that "the anti-slavery reform was a failure; never was slavery stronger, or more deeply rooted, than when the rebellion broke out." This is a striking admission to be made by one of the prime movers of the anti-slavery agitation. It is entirely at variance with the claim usually put forth by his compeers, that the present freedom of the slave is the consummation of their work. Wherein is it true?

The agitation maintained by WILBERFORCE, CLARKSON and others, in England, against the African slave-trade, was unquestionably the direct cause of the prohibition of that trade by Parliament. It confronted with very little effect at first the public opinion, and the private interests, arrayed on the side of the traffic. By persisting, it gradually subdued public sentiment, and at the end of twenty years it carried Parliament, and its task was done. The result was attained slowly, but through the legitimate operation of moral means. It was the regular accomplishment of a well-advised design and well-sustained labor. The same may be said of Jamaica emancipation. It was the practical product of moral efforts—an end wrought out consistently and regularly through the agitation of moral causes. In both cases the methods employed worked with gradually increasing effectiveness, and brought the final result in the way anticipated.

With the organized anti-slavery movement of our country, this was not so. Probably not one man who had any important influence in starting or directing that movement can say that he ever supposed that slavery would be abolished through a war between the Federal Government and the Southern people. Some imagined that abolition would be effected by dint of a moral suasion of the South that slavery was a sin and a curse; others that the South would be forced into it by an irresistible moral pressure from without; others that it could be reached somehow through the formation of liberty parties and other political actions; others that dissolving the Union and leaving the South unprotected by the Federal Constitution would conduce to it; and a few even considered that the surest mode of accomplishing it was by exciting servile discontent and insurrection. In none of these ways was the institution brought to an end, or any progress gained in that direction. The South, instead of being converted to anti-slavery, under that agitation took the extreme ground, never before held, that slavery was a divine institution. The North consented to a Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, such as would have been morally impossible twenty years previous; and in 1861 its representatives in Congress agreed to an amendment to the Constitution, which erected a new protection for slavery such as had never entered the imaginations of the framers of that document. There is no doubt that the Crittenden compromise, embodying all the abominations of the Dred Scott decision, would have passed Congress by a strong majority had the Southern leaders been disposed to take it. The great principle of non-extension of slavery would have been abandoned outright and altogether, when forty years before the same principle was only partially abandoned before similar threats, the principle being still rigidly retained, so far as related to all territory above the parallel of 36 30. Distinctive liberty parties, on an abolition basis, acquired some little strength fifteen or twenty years ago—enough, it is said, to defeat HENRY CLAY for the Presidency, in 1844, by depriving him of the vote of this State—but all such parties died out before the rebellion. The number of those who were for breaking with slavery by breaking the Union did not increase during the last twenty years previous to the secession, nor did the States imbibe any new spirit of liberty. At no time during the working of the institution were there so few insurrections and so little open discontent as during the two decades prior to the rebellion.

The anti-slavery agitation was a failure so far as regards its direct scope and aims—as completely so as JOHN BROWN'S expedition into Virginia. Nevertheless, in all human probability, emancipation would have never come but for that same agitation. It was that persistent Northern agitation, and that alone, which enabled the secession conspirators to "fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the South into revolution." Without it all the attempts to arouse the Southern people to a rebellious pitch would have failed as completely as they did on the question of the tariff. It was because the Southern demagogues had an opportunity to declaim against a so-called crusade against Southern rights, and to picture in frightful colors the consequences to Southern society of a longer exposure to Northern agitation, that the secession movement was possible. This agitation was greatly magnified, and, in many respects, grossly perverted. Yet it had a positive existence; and it was that existence which gave Southern demagogueism its resistless power. Thus we may say that though the anti-slavery movement accomplished nothing in its own set path, it yet was indirectly productive of the mightiest anti-slavery results. It was an indispensable pre-requisite to the ascendancy of a rebel spirit in the South, from which sprang the war, and finally the destruction of slavery.

We think that to be the true statement of the case. The anti-slavery leaders proposed, but God disposed. They were used for the final abolition of slavery, but in a very different way from what they ever conceived. They did nothing by their own might and main; yet everything by being a "rock of offence." No moral reformers, probably, were ever more earnest, or had purer motives. Yet their devotion to their idea was their only wisdom. Their plans were all failures. They did not foresee any rebellion; yet had the rebellion, which was made possible only through them, succeeded, and the Union been broken up, they would have suffered unlimited reproach. As it is, their names will undoubtedly stand bright in history, and this simply by virtue of their having had right moral aims. Judging by the results of their personal efforts, CALHOUN and JEFF. DAVIS did as much for emancipation, by working against it, as GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS by working for it. They all failed in their methods, and yet all were necessary for the final result. The difference in honor and dishonor which history will make between them, will be determined by the moral standard only; but that difference will be world-wide.

Button on the Black Man.

The recent transaction in Connecticut, in which a gang of white ruffians undertook to mob, and doubtless to murder, a poor weak woman of their own color, because they did not happen, over their cups, to approve of her choice of a husband, suggests a few words of reprobation of the spirit of lawlessness evinced in the case, and of advice to the people where it occurred. One of the ruffians—the ringleader, as appears from the testimony—was killed, and every good citizen will say that he got no more than his crime merited. We do not mean to justify violent measures for protection, unless the case demands it; and this case, so far as we can see, did demand it. Here it is: A man, recognized as a good and quiet citizen, marries a woman, who is also a good and peaceable citizen. They live together, man and wife, and for a long time no one says nay; they are quiet, industrious people, earning their living by hard work, employed by their neighbors, and generally applauded for good conduct. But it happens that they differ in color—the man is tawny, the woman is pale—the man is partly African, the woman is wholly Irish, and consequently white. It is a matter of taste—„ the law allows it and the court awards it;" there is no legal impediment to the union—no legal difference between a man of yellow skin or of blue skin. Of course the neighbors have their opinions, and many of them denounce the marriage as monstrous. Had the parties *not* been married, but simply lived in open prostitution, and kept a house for general accommodation, as scores of them do here in New-York, all would have been right—the fortunate nigger would have been a prime fellow, and the white wench would have had the best of patronage. But they, foolish people, had regard to moral laws, and audaciously stepped from illicit commerce to legal union—hence the trouble.

We are not surprised at the tragic event, unless it be that the persecuted were, for once, the victors. We see and feel on all sides the hissing fires of persecution that a brutal mob, chiefly from alien shores, is fanning by every base appeal that diabolical ingenuity can invent; and we cannot say that such outbreaks are unexpected; indeed, we know that the turbulent element to which we allude, egged on by a set of villainous politicians who use them for their own dirty work, is ready, on the slightest provocation, to hurl destruction upon the heads of any class, white or black, upon whom they may be launched by their leaders.

It is this element that the people must hold in check. Amit, if you please, the gross impropriety of the intermarriage of white and black, if the law does not forbid it by what right do the people undertake to regulate it? We know of cases where very pure-blooded and very ugly red men have white squaws legally bonded to them; yet no mob undertakes a separation. We know cases where an Indian concubine has bore many children to a white man, and instead of casting slurs upon their origin, the pale people have actually envied the half-breeds their miscegenate origin. Is not the Virginia aristocracy even to this day bragging of the blood of POCAHONTAS?

We, semi-barbarians of the metropolis, have had so many solemn lectures from the East upon our lawlessness, our mobs, our vast vagabond and unruly population, our negro riots, &c., that we cannot with justice omit this opportunity for rejoinder. And we say, in all seriousness, to our neighbor State, that her people, in the case of the negro family DAVENPORT, have committed a graver crime against law than even the rioters here in July, 1863. Not altogether in the overt act of the drunken gang led by the dead soldier, but in the extraordinary course of that ridiculous Connecticut BUTTON, a juror, who, not satisfied with administering the law, goes into an extra-judicial speech to overwhelm and confound the already justified defendant. Here stands a man fully acquitted by a lawful jury, and by implication commended for his course, (he ought to have had a vote of thanks,) when out from that jury steps a a fellow who had just agreed to the verdict of clearance, and wastes a quarter of an hour in an impudent lecture intended to prove that he (BUTTON) had been compelled to clear him, (DAVENPORT,) but he was very sorry the law would not allow them to hang him. As the report goes, the negro DAVENPORT bore himself with great dignity through this most insolent and infamous harangue, and rested quietly upon his legal rights. We understand that the cue of this man, BUTTON, has been taken up by the low rabble whose sole political capital is kicking the negro, and that some of the county officers have so far degraded their position as to go to the black man and advise him to leave, indicating that they cannot or will not protect him. Now we deprecate violent measures where they can be avoided; but in this case, as we understand it, the whole State of Connecticut is solemnly sworn to protect this man, ANDERSON, in the peace of his family, and the quiet enjoyment of his home. And the State of Connecticut, the grand fountain of lectures on the necessity of submission to the law, the fruitful source of example in morals and good behavior, must not stultify herself—she must sustain ANDERSON in all his lawful rights, and however the stomachs of her rabble may revolt at the mixing of different colors, the Land of Steady Habits must crush out that rabble—BUTTON and all—and reassert her bright example of obedience to the sovereign will, if not for her own credit, for the benefit of outside barbarians.

Agricultural Implements for the South.

There is, perhaps, nothing of which the Southern States to-day are in greater want than an adequate supply of agricultural implements. Their past system of labor has been such as to forbid the introduction of those improvements which have become of universal use in the Northern States. Where labor is performed by slaves, labor-saving machines find but a sorry market. Not only have reapers and mowers and planting-machines been unknown, but the hoe and shovel, and common plow, which Sambo has used for the last quarter of a century, would scarcely be recognized by the farmers of New-York, Ohio or Illinois; the hoe dull and heavy, the ax-helve often a straight stick, the plow a mere scratcher of the soil, hardly going deep enough to disturb the moles.

But even these tools are now mostly gone. For four years the South has not imported a single tool, except the few which ran the blockade. Her few manufactories forgot the arts of peace, in the busier arts of war. Engaged night and day in turning out ordnance of all kinds, they had no time to provide hoes and rakes and spades and plows. Their plowshares have been beaten into spears, their pruning-hooks into swords. Meanwhile the lands have not rested. The tools in the hands of Sambo, with massa away, have worn out rather faster than they ever did before. Thus, throughout the entire South, the means of labor are lamentably inadequate, while in many regions, where raiders, foraging parties or guerrillas have gone, there is scarcely a tool left.

Not many weeks since the writer of this article met in Richmond a farmer who had three hundred and twenty acres of land, and whose entire stock consisted of two chickens and one pig. He was obliged to go forty miles for an ax, and then had to pay $4 75 for it; and a subsequent three days' search among his neighbors for the loan of a rake failed to find one. In Richmond, at the same time, tools were selling at two and three times the price asked in Northern markets, and very few were to be obtained at all. A trusty correspondent in Richmond, who has made this a matter of some special study, writes us: "The country is almost entirely destitute of tools. This is not merely through the seizure of such implements for the use of the armies, but in consequence of the wearing out of these tools during the last four years, in which no new supplies have been obtained." The same want exists in North Carolina, and is recognized by Gov. HOLDEN, who declared, in a private letter, that the people desire to work, but lack the means and implements. And another gentleman, who has been a resident of Nashville since its occupation, and is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, writes to us to urge the establishment of a large agricultural warehouse in that city.

There are few openings which afford better opportunities for Northern capital and energy than this universal want. As yet almost no effort has been made to supply the demand. As we look over our Southern exchanges we find almost everything else advertised, dry goods, produce, theatres, patent medicines, traveling doctors, life insurance agents by the score, houses permanent and houses portable, books and even schools, but scarcely a single advertisement of the supply of that which the South needs more than almost anything else—agricultural implements.

Industry is the basis of all civilization. Agricultural industry, in particular, must be the basis of all Southern prosperity. For it must be a long while, if ever, before domestic manufactures or foreign commerce can become a really important element in her wealth. In no way, therefore, can capital serve the entire country better than by introducing into the South the agricultural tools and implements she needs so much, while it is one of those services that would compensate itself. An enterprising firm who should send traveling agents into Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, furnishing them with illustrated catalogues and samples, thus affording the people a knowledge of improved agriculture, which they greatly need, and supplying the demand for tools at a reasonable profit, securing returns out of the proceeds of the crops, would render the country an invaluable service, while it would also open for itself an immense trade and lay the foundations for a royal business in the future. A company in which the various manufactures of the Northern States should unite might advantageously be formed for this purpose—a course which has already been pursued in Baltimore. We commend this matter to the consideration of the manufacturers and sellers of agricultural implements.

CANADA POLITICS.—The Canadians have got a new ministry within the last few days, and their Parliament met yesterday, to consider the terms of the conditional agreement made by their delegates with the British Government. Lord MONCK in his opening speech to the Legislature, it will be seen, uses words of great friendliness toward the United States—words, the sincerity of which would have been better attested in the crisis of our conflict, than after its triumphant close. Still, we must accept Lord MONCK'S courteous greetings in good spirit, and let the past be forgotten. The new ministry brought together is little different from that which dissolved upon the death of Sir E. P. TACHE, the late Premier. A French Canadian, and one, too, with a British title, again succeeds to the chief ministerial office. Sir NARCISSE BELLEAU, gazetted Premier and Receiver-General, is a respectable lawyer, who has been President of the Legislative Council, and in that capacity was knighted during the Prince of WALES' visit. He will do what his predecessor did—prevent the radical and tory members of the coalition government over which he presides from coming to an open fight. Nearly all the old members of the Cabinet appear to have come together again, with some changes in the distribution of offices. They will, therefore, work as before in favor of confederation, and, as far as possible, endeavor to carry out the views of the parent government on that and kindred schemes. They announce, through the Governor, the withdrawal of their militia from the frontier.

WANTED, A SENSATION.—The newspapers are in extreme straits just now for something to spread afar. While the war lasted, the grand tragic events of the several campaigns furnished abundant material for sprawling maps and big type head lines; but our descent to peace was so sudden and so perfect that we were left high and dry upon the beach of commonplace mediocrity, with not a show for our show columns—for how could petty riots, and paltry fires, and poor railroad collisions take the place of the great shocks of arms in which, as the ancients fabled, the Titans warred with the immortal gods? It is now not only high-tide of peace, but it is low-tide of city existence—Midsummer, when everybody that is anybody is anywhere but at home; the town is dull—Aldermen forget or forbear to ——; courts are stupid, or adjourned; army matters have settled into a dull routine at the desks of the paymasters; Generals are sinking to the common level of common citizens; and Admirals are nothing more than ordinary men. What shall we do? The public has been fed upon fire until plain diet is insipid to its palate. It craves splurge, sensation, long-resounding adjectives and portentous substantives. Who shall feed the cormorant? We see our neighbors struggling desperately with this public want, and floundering in the vacuity of nothingness, grasping at straws that look like weavers' beams, and magnifying moles into mammoths. We find them, in sheer desperation, rushing into the manufacture of occurrences that never occurred, and wreaking the vigor of repertorial ecstacy upon assumptions as unreal as the bushel of dollars at the foot of the rainbow. What shall be done? We struggle only to see giants where pigmies walk, and the public still cry for more giants. Would it not be feasible to return to the plain old path? True, we have sensations now and then, and possibly these may suffice. It is beyond the purpose of true journalism to go beyond the facts to make a show; and to exaggerate the facts that are worthy of record is equally detrimental to newspaper morality. Might not the press moderately curb this vicious taste, by declining to feed it, and so, in due season, lead the people back from banquets of spices and confections to the good old solid food of common sense? Do we need five or six sensations daily, or may not one or two answer for the present, with none at all by and by?

CRIME IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Recorder, in his late charge to the Grand Jury, was fully justified in referring to the fact, that the most horrible of the crimes which fill the calendar from week to week, are those committed in comparatively quiet and orderly rural communities. The recent tragedies in Massachusetts and Connecticut have not been paralleled, in appalling atrocity by any felony committed in New-York for a number of years. Yet, the the moral surroundings are vastly to the disadvantage of a great city like New-York. Here, idlers and vagabonds get mad with drink, and stab and hack each other, like demons as they are. But we get almost daily reports from the rural districts of murders in cold blood—murders growing out of lustful appetites, or sordid greed—in presence of which our midnight grog-shop stabbings read tame and flat. It is awful that it should be so, with so much to wean men from passion and from crime, as the healthful, free life of the country presents.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT GEORGE N. SANDERS.—The telegraph has of late brought us repeated stories of attempts having been made to abduct Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS from his abiding-place in Montreal. On Monday matters were brought to a crisis by the pretended connivance of a provincial detective with the kidnappers. The police of Montreal were warned, and the intended victim was released from his captors by the aid of a large force of the local constabulary. There is still a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars pending on the capture of SANDERS. In view of all these horrible kidnapping stories, would it not be well to reduce the amount to twenty-five cents? We really think that is about all this member of the Niagara Peace Conference is worth. If we had him here, and he should escape conviction by any chance, he would be a perpetual nuisance at large. Let the reward, at all events, be reduced to something corresponding to SANDERS' actual value.

NOTES.

—The Saturday *Press*, whose pages in the days gone by were filled with wit and wealth of humor, is revived. Mr. CLAPP'S hand is still firm on the helm, and his bark has bounded boldly among the coursers of the literary sea. The paper has changed form, but is improved; of pleasant shape and size, filled with good things, it is welcome to our table. Its first number was excellent, its promises are flattering, and we have no doubt of its entire success.

—The Saratoga races of the present season are said to surpass anything of the kind ever known in this country. The attendance has been large, orderly and entirely creditable; the display of horse flesh far better than many an English course can show, and the sport itself has initiated a new era, which promises health to the body, change for the mind and a benefit to the race in general.

—In the Sierra Nevada there are gigantic trees. Visitors who will insert a marble slab in the bark, and inclose the tree by an iron rail, have the privilege of naming a tree. Mr. BENJ. C. HOWARD, of San Francisco, while on a visit to the Sierra recently, chose one 300 feet high and 51 in circumference, whose bark was two feet thick, and named it "Henry Ward Beecher." The tree stands next to one called "Lincoln."

—Mr. BATEMAN, the Colonel, is in town. He has come thus early in the season to arrange for a series of popular concerts here and in the provinces. His artists are expected about the 1st of September, and include Mad. PAREPA, the noted prima donna, CARL ROSA, violinist, and DAURENTER, pianist. THEODORE THOMAS, with a grand orchestra, will be a prominent feature of the concerts.

—Six beautiful Circassian girls with tremendous heads of hair are en route for New-York. BARNUM has engaged them for a woolly drama. The Chinese Museum is being rapidly prepared for occupation, and soon again the gay and somewhat festive throng of curious men and "resolute" women will have a symposium. So will the children.

—GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has been appointed assistant editor of the *Citizen*. Certain telling articles from his prolific pen have sent its circulation far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. It is doing a good work, and its conductors are in the front rank of the day's journalists.

—Gen. HOOKER, who so narrowly escaped the embracings of the teetotalers at Saratoga, is out of town. Gen. PECK is in command during his absence. Gen. HOOKER has retained all of Gen. DIX'S staff, and has brought with him two or three of the members of his own old staff.

—Gov. FENTON visits the State Prison at Sing Sing to-day. His staff accompany him, the visit being an official one of inspection. The Governor and staff are to be the guests of Gen. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New-York.

—The concert saloons are in full blast and making money fast. Our reporter counted eighty-four men and women in KATE STANTON'S last night, fifty in Madam BELL'S, and one hundred in the Gaieties.

—There is no truth in the rumor that JOHN MITCHEL has been quietly released and has gone to California. He still rests at the fort, and has no desire, we presume, to have any communication with the President on the subject of pardon.

—The streets of Brooklyn are filthy. We presume certain of them have not been touched in six months. In many of them the dirt is swept into little heaps where it is left for the winds to scatter.

—Our streets are thronged with Southerners. The theatres are full of them, the hotel steps are occupied by them. They seem to enjoy being here.

—We understand that Messrs. THEO. HAGAN, NICHOLSON, WINTER, PARTON and REMACK are to run a weekly paper. They are all capable men, and accomplished in their specialties.

—Mr. F. G. LE FONTAINE, editor of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, is at the New-York Hotel. He was formerly connected with a morning journal of this city.

—C. GODFREY GUNTHER will be a candidate at the coming election for Mayor; so will F. I. A. BOOLE, CORNELL, BRENNAN, and half a dozen others.

—Col. J. M. SANDERSON has received a letter from the Secretary of the Prince of WALES, congratulating him on the action of Secretary STANTON.

—We understand that Mr. A. S. COHEN is about removing to Washington City, as Assistant District-Attorney.

—We understand that Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON is soon to take charge of one of our leading morning journals.

—S. S. COX, known better as Sunset COX, is about publishing a book entitled *Eight Years in Congress*. Wonder if he will tell all he knows.

—Mayor GUNTHER owns and runs the Coney Island Railroad. He is likewise Mayor of New-York, and very fond of clam-bakes.

—The Fenian Sisterhood loom up as an important organization. Kincora is the name of their lodge, and Sister O'SHAY directs the circle.

—The RAVELS are coming soon. Children cry for them, and the habitués of Niblo's Garden yearn for them.

—LESTER WALLACK, with a party of choice spirits, is among the Catskill Mountains.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. IV.

Taxes on Sales.

It would be wrong to deny that the idea of raising all or the quarter part of the Government revenue by an impost on all commodities sold, in market, store, or on private premises, has taken hold of some of our best minds; and that it has attractions which insure it support in influential quarters, if not general acceptance. It has the charms of great simplicity and impartiality at first sight. Its advocates claim that it could be carried into effect at a minimum of expense to the Government, and of danger to the liberties of the citizen now arising from the vast amount of Federal patronage, inasmuch as the local officers, elected by the people, could be appointed collectors of the tax. Only one commissioner for each State or Territory, they say, would be required. As the aggregate of every man's sales is apt to be known to each person in his employ, no secrets would thus be violated, as in the case of the income tax.

The most prominent advocate of this measure, if not its author, is Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT, member of Congress from this State, who has proposed a tax of one per cent. on all sales of produce and merchandise, as the means of furnishing the revenue needed.

The first point to be considered is, will it furnish anything like a sufficient sum to support the government? It seems to us the rate given would fall very far short of it, even taking the figures advanced by those who advocate the scheme. Suppose it be true that the volume of our imports and exports is $700,000,000 per annum; and that the home trade is ten times as great, making a grand total of seven billions of dollars, one per cent. on this amounts to only $70,000,000. But then, argue the salesmen, merchandise changes hands probably three times on the average; so that the yearly proceeds would be really $210,000,000, and might be considerably more.

But even this large product, assuming that every payer contributed his tax honestly and punctually from the first day, would furnish little more than fifty per cent. of the grand total required for the present year. For it is proposed by the new organization, whose pet this project is, to abolish custom-houses, excises, stamps, and all other sources of income excepting the post-office.(?) Out of little more than two hundred millions, then, we are to pay say one hundred and fifty millions for interest, with a portion of the principal; sustain a respectable army and navy; pay nearly fifteen millions as pensions, with all the other expenses necessarily arising out of so costly and devastating a war as that out of which the country has emerged. The process of making "ends meet" would be a most interesting one in the science of numbers!

Suppose we say, then, *two* per cent. instead of one. Let us see what will be the probable results: A farmer sells a quantity of wheat to a miller, who grinds it into flour, and disposes of it to the agent of a wholesale dealer. The latter parts with it to a retailer, who finally sells it to the consumer. It has thus passed through *four* persons' hands, each contributing the two per cent. impost, making eight per cent. in the aggregate. But, in truth, this large rate levied for the government will increase to ten, twelve or *fifteen per cent.* to the consumer, since each intermediate owner would charge a liberal profit on his time, trouble and money advanced. The scheme has, therefore, all the defects, and is liable to all the objections, that can be produced against the existing taxes on manufactures, these being piled on the top of each other, and costing, in effect, seventy-five if not one hundred per cent. to the consumer as the price of collection. The masses of the people would only be leaping out of the frying-pan into the fire, substituting a tax upon all the necessaries of existence, for one which now spares a large portion of these and falls more upon luxuries.

Not only so, but the instant it would be shown that from five to ten per cent. could be saved by departing from the usual course, means would be taken for bringing the consumer directly into contact with the producer, through combinations or otherwise, by which the government would be deprived of a large proportion of its revenue. It is true, the masses might be none the worse off for dispensing with the services of middlemen; but we have now to take into consideration the feasibility of this scheme for raising a given amount of revenue every year. One of two conclusions is certain. Either it will fail to meet the requirements of the country, or it will prove the most costly method that could be devised for supplying them, whether the salaries paid to officials amounted to much or little.

As to *disclosures*, there are precisely the same objections against advising the public of the amount of one's sales as of one's income. Mr. A. T. STEWART cares nothing for the publication of either; in fact, the official publication of the figures is rather an advertisement of his business, for which he could afford to pay handsomely. But his neighbor, Smith, who strives to keep up first-class appearances on a fourth-class business, would have as conscientious scruples at publishing the exact amount of his sales as he would of his net income. And he would take steps to avoid payment in the one case as certainly as in the other. The well-established morning journal which strikes off 50,000 sheets has an obvious advantage in every reference to the extent of its sales; while the *World's Illuminator*, with one-tenth of the circulation, would manifestly avoid the publication of figures which must hurt it with the advertising public. These are but samples of men or interests in every department of business, where the law is required to be modified to save the pride or vanity of individuals. Whatever may be said on behalf of this as a general principle, it ill becomes those who declaim against income taxes, on account of unnecessary exposure of private affairs, to advocate one on sales.

But the principle is further objectionable, in that *it is essentially unsound and unjust*, by discriminating against the poor in favor of the rich. By a providential arrangement, it happens that the laborers, the industrious mechanics, the working bees of the community in general, have larger families than their more affluent neighbors, while less able to make purchases, except retail. Thus the shoe pinches at both extremities. The rake, the spendthrift, the unmarried miser, make few purchases of necessity, except the clothing which protects their precious persons, and hence can snap their fingers at this system of taxation. Even the well-to-do, whose outlays are largely incurred for servants, horses and the like, with comparatively few children to support, can purchase most of their necessaries in large quantities at wholesale prices, or produce them on their own premises, avoiding the payment of one or all imposts, which would fall with almost crushing effect upon those less favorably circumstanced. On the other hand, he who toils from sun to sun the year round, must, as a rule, purchase every morsel of food consumed, every yard of clothing required, as well as the shelter which covers the heads of his family. The rich lay by a respectable surplus annually for investment, the which escapes taxation; the industrious poor expend nearly the last penny in purchases, of which every dollar contributes its dime to the government. The farmer consumes one-half of his produce in the support of his own family, on which he is never called to contribute one cent. His laborer, John, who purchases from him a portion of the potatoes, flour, fruit, meat, &c., raised by John's own hands, is met by the tax-gatherer indirectly, in the enhanced value of the articles consumed, through the government impost. The dry-goods dealer, in like manner, can supply the wants and conceits of his own wife and children gratuitously, as far at taxation is concerned; the clerk is subjected to the impost, albeit the less able of the two to pay.

Even were their families equal in numbers, their abilities to pay equal, their liabilities to pay alike, there is injustice in compelling a poor laborer to contribute as largely as the rich. In the social order or disorder of things, mind, skill, training, capital, receive a disproportionately large share of the products of national industry. The hod-carrier is as necessary as the architect; yet, whether owing to his own neglect or that of his parents, he is glad to accept two dollars for ten hours' work; the other thinks little of ten dollars for five hours' application. We could not overturn this order of things if we would. Labor can only be elevated by a higher education, which will ultimately lead to the employment of machinery for all kinds of drudgery, leaving men to direct it. But at least some consideration can be made as an offset, by directing the tax-gatherer to lean more lightly on the hands than the brains or the mere areolar tissue of society. This equitable consideration would be as nearly as possible reversed by the proposed tax on sales.

There is, further, gross injustice in the measure, since it proposes to exempt from taxation the sales of real estate, evidences of indebtedness, and the precious metals; because it is said, all such taxes affect labor and production injuriously. But does not *every other* impost affect labor injuriously? Has this not already been proved to a demonstration? Besides, do not tens of thousands make a livelihood by trading in such? Every person who followed dealing in real estate, in stocks, in bonds, even in gold to the detriment of the national credit, would thus escape "scot free." So far from exempting these, we hold that both moral and material benefits of the highest order would flow from the imposition of a light tax upon every share of stock or every bond publicly knocked down to the highest bidder. In the first place, it would preserve those evidences of indebtedness at a nearly uniform value, instead of their fluctuating violently and often causelessly from one extreme to another. Within three years, for example, Erie stock touched 7 and 129—a variation of nearly 1,750 per cent.! At both extremes it proved equally disastrous to scores of operators. A tax of only one-tenth of one per cent., would give the stock market stability; and in the end inure to the benefit of companies, whose paper is thus made a foot-ball. That the *moral* effects of such a dampener on operations, which are scarcely a remove above gambling, would be still more beneficial, requires no argumentation to prove.

In the nature of things there is no just reason why exemptions in any of the transactions alluded to above ought to be made. Every one implies a certain amount of legal protection, which again implies trouble and outlay on the part of the community. The genuineness of every stock certificate, the obligation expressed in every bond, may become a matter of most expensive litigation at any moment; why, then, should not the transaction of passing such paper from hand to hand be assessed with its quota toward the maintenance of government, if the transfer of a barrel of flour to a consumer is forced to contribute? And why not every acre of real estate, every house and lot sold, on the same principle?

The object of reducing government patronage as far as can be safely done, is a good one. Unquestionably there *are* dangers to be apprehended from the employment of large numbers of officials in every district, who may act like disciplined troops against the public interests. But is the proposed scheme calculated to insure equal efficiency with economy and safety? It has yet to be proved; in the meantime appearances are decidedly against it. Of the town officers usually chosen, how many are both honest and capable, as well as responsible, to manage a much larger and more complicated piece of machinery than that to which they have been accustomed? Is it certain that all those who might be chosen by the people would act in that capacity, when the popularity to which the candidates owed their election would certainly be compromised by accepting the new appointment, and acting strictly up to the letter of its requirements? Let us bear in mind that the tax is a *new* one; that payment of it would naturally be evaded by many; that, in order to bring them up to the mark, rigid inquiries must be made, leading to exposures, heart-burnings, &c., such as the assessors and collectors experience in no moderate stint at present. The probability is that a professional office-seeker would either not accept the appointment at all, or that, if he accepted, he would put his glass so often to the blind eye that his popularity would be preserved only at the expense of the revenue and strict equity between man and man. He would likely be rigid toward political opponents and lenient toward friends, severe on the weak and easy on the strong. He would become of necessity an "unjust steward," asking, in effect, "How much owest thou, my lord?" and to the reply, "An hundred measures of wheat," his rejoinder would be, "Take thy bill and write down *fourscore!*" People would lose confidence in the whole system, and it would be certain to fall through, unless the appointments were made in a different manner.

But the heaviest objection against this measure is the fact that *it has never been tried in this country*, and this is not the moment to institute experiments on a large scale. Our people have become, in a measure, accustomed to almost every other form of taxation—to customs' duties, excise duties, licenses, income taxes, poll taxes, property taxes, taxes on manufactures and on articles of luxury, but of the workings of taxes on *sales* they are practically ignorant. Introduce such a system, and a child will perceive that it would yield little revenue the first year, less the second than the third, and so on. But the situation of our government is such that it requires *more* revenue the first year than the second, and more the second than the third—more *really*, as well as more in proportion to our numbers and resources. Of all times for making such an experiment, therefore, the present is the worst. With *stability* in taxation, as in everything else, the credit of the General Government will be such that it can command any conceivable amount of money at low rates of interest. With incessant changes and wild experiments, at the bidding of mere doctrinaires in political economy, all the fruits of bygone years will go to wreck, and the national credit become a bye word. It is always dangerous, and may be ruinous, for an army to change front in presence of an enemy; it would be exceedingly hazardous for a nation to revolutionize its system of raising revenue at the moment when it feels the weight of a vast public debt for the first time. How much more so, when it is susceptible of proof that it is essentially inequitable, oppressive, costly, and inharmonious, or else that it would prove utterly insufficient to accomplish the object designed by it.

Assuredly its European associations are not such as to commend it very strongly to American regard. It comes not from Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, or even Russia, but *Spain and Naples!* What need of further testimony than the fact that it owes its parentage to the PHILIPS of Spain and the Bourbons of Southern Italy? If it be necessary to trace its lineage further, we have it in the Arabs or Moors, who appear to have invented it in order to squeeze money out of the Christians and Jews. In Spain it was originally a tax of ten per cent., which rate was subsequently increased to fourteen; but in Naples it was reduced to three per cent. before its abolition. It ruined Spanish industry in all the provinces where it was instituted, while Catalonia and Valencia, exempted from it, continued to enjoy at least a tolerable degree of prosperity until the French invasion, in which the system finally perished.

It may be said that there is no comparison between a rate of one, or at most two per cent., and one of ten or fourteen. Allowance ought certainly to be made for the great difference, although it has already been shown that the frequency of changing hands would cause many commodities now to appreciate in price from ten to fourteen per cent. before reaching the consumer. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind, that as society advances it becomes more complex in its industry, its members purchasing more in proportion to the labor of each, than they were formerly accustomed to do. Where a Spaniard, two or three centuries ago, gave one-fourth or one-half of his time and labor for money, which was converted into commodities, the American of to-day is apt to expend much the greater part, if not the whole, in this manner. As a rule, the laborer, the factory operative, the mechanic, expend nearly all their earnings this way. Consequently, the difference is not so great as on first sight it might appear; and the oppressiveness of the *alcavala* is a legitimate argument in the question before us.

The only valid argument, as it seems to us, on behalf of the scheme, is that a tax on sales belongs to the class known as indirect, like duties on tea and other articles imported; consequently, is not so apt to be felt by the payer as direct assessments. But, strange to say, its warmest advocates oppose customs' duties, because these increase to consumers the prices of commodities more than the amount yielded to the government—precisely the objection which exists to taxes on sales. "The true doctrine," says one of its advocates, "is to levy imposts not upon capital, but on its products—to tax, not production, but consumption." Is the distinction not rather nominal than real, less practical than theoretical? Is not every imaginable tax on consumption indirectly one on production and capital, and *vice versa?* But such is not "the true doctrine," and the arguments which are adduced to establish it fall short of the mark. The taxes of a community are neither more or less than the contributions paid for protection to persons, property, and revenue—a part given for the preservation of the residue. Any other considerations, like protection to industry, are mere incidentals, not the primary objects. The distinction between taxing production and consumption belongs to the same category. It is only a consideration to be taken into account when others are equally balanced. It will not serve as an offset to its inequality against the poor, and all who are supporting large families, to its utter novelty in American experience, and the other objections which have been offered to it. Doubtless, taxation does eat up a portion of a nation's capital, and to a slight extent operates against the remuneration of labor; but it is not true that it does so to *the whole* extent of the means thus said to be withdrawn from productive industry, which might never have been employed therein. Beside, even as a tax, it furnishes employment to labor, and thus creates competition for the laborer's services. Undoubtedly if ten, instead of *one* per cent. of the active capital of any country were consumed by taxation, there would be a speedy end to all useful industry; but the fact that it is not the whole amount of a community's increase in real wealth, but only a small portion of it which is thus withdrawn, makes all the difference in the world. In some countries, though fortunately not in this, capital may increase too fast to make its investment therein an object to the owner. Wherever there is an average gain of five per cent. per annum or more, no fears need be entertained about its lying idly by.

Referring to the charge of inequality, the same journal tacitly admits it, and proceeds to expatiate upon the beautiful arrangement by which an Astor or a McDonough is enabled to act as a steward toward the public by the protection thus afforded to his capital. That is, in order that employment may be active and remunerative, throw taxation chiefly on the shoulders of industry, for to this conclusion the logic inevitably tends. Poor men, having large families, may be pardoned if they cannot see it! To the affluent the arrangement is, no doubt, exceedingly beautiful. The statesman and politician, however, will remember that ultimately such points are settled, not according to the rules of æsthetics, but the number of votes, and that consumers come to the ballot-box as well as capitalists.

THE COLLEGES.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE IN THE WAR.

Commemorative Exercises—Names of the Heroes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

Away down here in the State of Maine, and in the pleasant little town of Brunswick, on the Androscoggin River, is located Bowdoin College. Going into active operation in 1802, for more than sixty years it has been quietly doing its work in the world. It has numbered among its faculty Parker Cleaveland, Thomas Upham, Roswell D. Hitchcock and Joshua L. Chamberlain; and among its alumni we find the names of William Pitt Fessenden, Sergeant S. Prentiss and John P. Hale, Longfellow, Hawthorne and the two Abbotts, Jona. Cilley, James Bell, John Appleton, George Evans, Ephraim Peabody, Presidents Goodwin, of Geneva College, and Lord of Dartmouth, and a small host of others whose names appear in italics or small capitals in the triennial catalogue.

In the war, now happily closed, the students and alumni of the college have done no mean part. They have been found in almost every field of operations, and no one of them all, so far as is known, has ever brought discredit on the college or dishonor upon himself. The whole number of living graduates is 1,125. The printed list of the graduates who have served in the army or the navy of the United States during the war contains 248 names. These are known, and probably there are many others who have not yet been reported. Forty-four have sealed their devotion with their blood. They were nearly all very young men; life had many attractions for them; in peace they might have won a name that should have honored them through a long and useful life. But they have fallen, and the name they did win is left to cheer the friends they have left behind. Their memory is sweet and shall never die.

Among the number are Col. Marshall, Seventh Maine Regiment; Capt. Robinson, of the Fourth Maine Battery; Surgeon Holmes, of the Sixth Regiment; Chaplain Bartlett, of the First Maine Cavalry, killed in battle; Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Seventh New-Hampshire; A. A. Paymaster Chapman, United States Navy, killed when the gunboat *Com. Jones* was blown up, in James River; A. A. Gen. John B. Hubbard, killed at Port Hudson; Capt. Chas. K. Hutchins, Sixteenth Maine, killed at Fredericksburgh; Capt. Frank W. Sabine, Eleventh Maine; Capt. Haskell and Lieut. H. P. Brown, Seventh Maine, killed at Antietam; Lieut. McCobb, Fourth Maine, killed at Gettysburgh; Lieut. Rowe, Thirtieth Maine; Lieut. Samuel Fessenden, Second Battery, killed at Second Bull Run; Capt. William W. Morrell, Twentieth Maine, killed in the Wilderness; Lieut. Edwards, Sixteenth Maine, killed at Fredericksburgh; Capt. Thomas H. Green, killed at Cedar Mountain; Capt. D. M. Phillips, Twelfth Maine, killed at Winchester; James H. Maxwell, Horatio F. Smith, Lieut. Rogers, Thirty-first Maine, killed at Coal Harbor—the list is already long, but it does not include all the martyr names. It is not necessary to give them here. Their lives were short, but they did their work well. They will not be forgotten.

On Wednesday evening the college welcomed back its returned warriors. The exercises took place in the Congregational Church. The Stars and Stripes had been displayed in every portion of the building. For four years, at the return of the commencement season, they have been placed there; but now bright-winged peace has come, and no longer are the flags thrown out, but are looped up in signification of that peace which blesses us. President WOODS presided, and Prof. A. S. PACKARD made the welcoming address—graceful, eloquent, and, better than all, most heartily sincere. The presence of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who had come to Brunswick by special invitation to gratify the men who had, so far as in them lay, aided him in the accomplishment of his noble and patriotic services, added greatly to the interest of the occasion. No word escaped his lips, but his very presence brought something to the assembled alumni and their friends, which no other man now living could have afforded them.

And the ladies, too, did their part to give *éclat* to the occasion. Graceful in movement and beautiful in feature, gorgeous in attire and "stunning" in waterfall, their laughing eyes, through which love beamed on many a scarred veteran in war though young in years, also added something which, of course, the greatest crowd of male friends could not have afforded the warriors, however cordial and sincere in their welcoming. Ah, well—up here, too, under the North Star, Cupid reigns, and nowhere in the wide, wide world can he find more beautiful or more gallant subjects. Beauty and gallantry have here walked arm in arm, in the moonlight and in the sunlight, during the week now drawing to a close, and "soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again." The soldiers have learned how to conduct themselves manfully throughout an engagement, and the experience is valuable now.

The exercises of the evening passed off most successfully. It was an era of good feeling, and the hours have made their indelible impression upon many hearts. Prof. PACKARD was followed by Hon. PLLEG W. CHANDLER, of Boston, and Prof. HARRIS, of Bangor Theological Seminary, and responses were made by Maj.-Gens. O. O. HOWARD and CHAMBERLAIN.

The addresses were all exceedingly apt and appropriate, thus affording a marked contrast to one, at least, delivered at the commencement dinner. The Germans have a proverb that "speech is silver, silence golden." If a public speaker is sure to make a *faux pas*, let him grant us the golden silence. Gen. HOWARD was, as usual, peculiarly happy in his remarks. He alluded to the debt of gratitude which the soldier alumni owed to the college for the discipline they had received within those walls, for the influence had remained with them for good throughout their subsequent careers. He paid a feeling tribute to the departed CLEAVELAND, whose strict punctiliousness and faithfulness had been so impressed upon the students who had sat under his teachings. And he urged the young men who heard him to learn of such men; to remember that all the successful Generals in the war had been men of strict integrity and unflinching patriotism. In the name of his fellow-soldiers, he also expressed his gratitude to the college for the welcome which had been given them. They had been honored in private conversation and public addresses, and honored, it was true, deservedly. Yet for all this he thanked Alma Mater; and he thanked her for the honor paid to their noble Lieutenant-General. He spoke most enthusiastically of the services and abilities of Gen. GRANT, his own enthusiasm being exceeded only by that with which the encomiums were received.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN was the last speaker, he said that he felt that there was some appropriateness in his standing there, for he had gone out as it were from among them, having long been one of them. On that stage, ten years ago that day, he had been honored with the Master's degree, and in his youthful way had endeavored to express his idea of the relation of liberty and law. Ten years had passed, and after all its trying scenes and strange vicissitudes he thought as then, that they went together. He was thankful to be there, that after so many vicissitudes he had been able to meet them again. His heart was full, for he saw there before him those who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the war; and he saw the Chief, also, whose sagacity, skill, patience and perseverance had rendered such glorious results possible, and not only possible but a reality. But he missed the faces of many who were there once, many who had been his pupils; and when he remembered them his heart sank within him. Yet he could "see them with the eyes of his soul." One bright example he would recall, that of a noble officer who had been under his command, who was only a type of many—Capt. WILLIAM W. MORRELL, of the Class of 1861. In the Wilderness he led his men into the thickest and most dangerous of the fight. It was a brave and heroic deed; in advance of his line he was called upon to surrender, but he defied the summons. Beckoning on his men and thrusting his sword in the face of the enemy, he fell in death.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN also alluded to the presence of Gen. GRANT, and thanked him, in behalf of the soldiers, for consenting to come. He was a man whom they all loved, with a love which they were not ashamed to admit, for he was the foremost man of all the world.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the alumni was held, and a committee was appointed, with Prof. WILLIAM SMYTH as chairman, to arrange for a memorial to the sons of Bowdoin who have fallen in the war. It is now intended to erect a memorial hall, in which will be placed tablets inscribed with the names of the fallen braves, with portraits, captured flags and relics of the war contributed by the alumni and friends of the college. It is to be hoped that the building will be speedily erected.

Some mention should, perhaps, be made of the sons of Bowdoin who have served in the war. First and foremost on the list of those who have been connected with the college as students stands the name of Maj.-Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD. His reputation is national; the country claims the honor of his deeds. His countrymen have honored him by acknowledging his right to the title of the Christian soldier—the Havelock of America. The one-armed hero that he is, he accompanied SHERMAN when he drove the plowshare of war through the Southern territory, and beneath the turned sods buried slavery's vile weeds so deeply that they shall never spring to life again. He is not a graduate of the college, for he left it at the end of his second year to enter West Point, yet he took with him a warm and deep love for the institution and the Professors. That love has never grown cold.

First and foremost on the list of the alumni now stands the name of Maj.-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN. His reputation, too, is national, and his deeds will never fade from the memory of the loyal American citizens. Having graduated in 1852, in 1855 he became a tutor; in 1856, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, and in 1861, Professor of Modern Languages. In August, 1862, he entered the service of the country as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Maine Regiment. A strange story might be told of the influences brought to bear to prevent his going to the war, when the Governor first proposed to give him a commission; but perhaps it were as well not to relate it now. His record speaks for itself. Five years ago, your correspondent was one of his pupils. No Professor had the love of the students to as marked a degree as he. Indeed, however much they then respected those associated with him in the management of the college, he was the only one whom they really loved. And now, when they know the history of Gettysburgh and of Five Forks, to say nothing of the twenty other battles and more in which he has been actively engaged, their love has become deeper and stronger, while their admiration of his efforts and their pride in his deeds must be of value to him even, if he prize at all the kind feelings of those who know him so well. On Wednesday he was elected by the boards to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory and Comparative Philology. Regarding the interests of the college alone, we might wish that he would consent to accept the position, yet the wish would be selfish, hard to reconcile with one's idea of justice to the individual most intimately concerned. That he may do that which will prove most to his own interests, and nearest in accordance with his own inclinations, it were better to hope. But wherever he may be placed, and whatever he may determine to do, he will certainly do it well.

Then there is a long array of Brigadier-Generals whose names are now dear to Alma Mater. Among the number are FRANCIS FESSENDEN, JAMES D. FESSENDEN and HENRY G. THOMAS. The first named, the second son of Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, late Secretary of the Treasury, was severely wounded at Shiloh, and lost a limb while in command of a brigade in the Red River campaign. The youngest son of the honored Senator, Lieut. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, was mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. As he was being borne from the field, he asked the surgeon if he thought the wound was mortal. The surgeon was compelled to tell him that he feared it was. Remaining silent a moment, he looked up and said only, "It is all right." He was a brave and efficient officer; young and endowed with unusual talent, yet he died freely for the holy cause of his country. His name, too, shall be remembered and honored, so long as New-England men remain true to the great principles which have actuated them during the four years' war.

Among the Brevet Brigadier-Generals are SEWALL, HUBBARD, CILLEY, GRANGER and HYDE. The record of each is honorable, yet that of none more so than THOMAS W. HYDE'S. He also is a very young man, but he has lived long enough and well enough to win for himself a name eminent among the many who have fought through the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.

Of Colonels there are APPLETON, STARBIRD, POORE, VIRGIN, TALBOT, ROBERTS, MCARTHUR, HOWARD (brother of the Major-General) and MATTOCKS. Of all these only good reports have been received. Only their names, however, can here be given; while not even so much can be done for the Lieutenant-Colonels, the Majors, and the officers of lower grades, who in their several positions have done honor to themselves, to the college and to the State. Many of these officers originally went out as privates, and their commissions were won by hard fighting, brave actions and strict attention to duty. And some of the very first young men who have graduated at the college—first in talent, in patriotism and in all good qualities—have quietly served their country in the field as privates, throughout their connection with the army. Not all could be officers. And as Gen. HOWARD said: "It is honorable even to have carried a musket in such a war as this, and years hence these men will be honored as our revolutionary fathers have been honored."

Some of the classes have done wonderfully well in the war, especially those which have graduated within the last few years. The class of 1860 graduated fifty-five members. Twenty-eight of these have served in the war, from Colonels down to privates. Maine sent seven light batteries to the war, and three of them have been commanded by members of this class—BRADBURY, MAYO and TWITCHELL. The class of 1861 graduated forty-eight members, and twenty-two have served in the war. Brig.-Gen. HYDE, Lieut. FESSENDEN, Capt. MORRELL and Lieut.-Col. MANNING were members of this class. 1862 graduated thirty-one, and twenty-two have served, among them Cols. STARBIRD and MATTOCKS. 1863 graduated thirty-five, and sent eighteen. And so of other classes.

Something has already been said of those who have fallen; but others ought to be mentioned. Capt. THOMAS H. GREEN, class of 1862, was an aid to Gen. PRINCE. On returning to headquarters after the battle of Cedar Mountain, he found that his General was missing. Mounting his horse he started off, saying he would not return until he had found him. He never came back, and no tidings of his fate were ever received.

Capt. F. W. SABINE, of 1859, died of wounds received in action, Aug. 14, 1864. Early in the war he wrote to a friend: "I do not know that I shall make a very efficient officer; but, by-and-bye, when these boys come home, I shall feel mean if I have taken no part in this war." He went. He made an efficient officer; and he fell, fighting bravely.

Capt. HASKELL and Lieut. H. P. BROWN, both of the class of 1860, and both of the Seventh Regiment, met death in a brave but hopeless charge by their regiment on the field of Antietam. As ever before, they did their whole duty in the charge, though they knew it must be in vain.

And, now, have men been made better or worse by the war? Gen. HOWARD says very many have been made better. In his heart, though a soldier, he abhors war. Long may it be ere he and his comrades are compelled to take part in another! But if it comes they will be found doing their duty. Some, he says, have fallen in morals, but many have become firmer in their principles,—have learned more boldly to enunciate the truth, and stouter to maintain it. And throughout the North too, where there was once niggardliness, and a money-clutching spirit, there is now liberality and generosity; and there is something better and nobler even than this, for we have gained patriotism and loyalty and love. The college boys have aided in restoring peace and union. Everywhere they have been found doing their whole duty. They have seen those who have been drawn to them by ties of affection, made more strong and enduring by the dangers to which they were together exposed, fall at their side. In the morning they have gathered together, while their young life was buoyant, and the blood coursed joyously through their veins; the clash of arms folllowed, and at night the quiet moon shone down on some of them lying stiff and cold on the blood-stained soil of the Southern States. Their comrades hastily, tearfully prepared for them the shallow grave, and left them to their long sleep. Is it strange if such scenes have made many men better and holier—if by such trials and such griefs they have been raised to a higher level than they occupied before? A lasting peace has been gained by them; they have proved themselves worthy to enjoy it.

Two Fine Portraits.

Two portraits, or rather photographs of portraits, just issued by Mr. JOHN W. DODGE, of this city, will add greatly to the deservedly high reputation of that popular artist. One of these photographs (they are of the imperial size) is of President JOHNSON, and the other of JOHN BROWN, whose soul, the song says, is "marching on." The portrait of the President, from which this photograph is taken, was painted from life on the order of Mr. JOHNSON in May last, and is in every respect an admirable production of art. Nearly all the likenesses of Mr. JOHNSON give an angularity and sharpness to his features which those who have seen him know that they do not possess. The portrait by Mr. DODGE avoids this infelicity while it gives the expression of Mr. JOHNSON'S countenance with lifelike fidelity and accuracy. Secretary MCCULLOCH, in a letter to the artist, speaks of the picture as "a most excellent likeness and a beautiful specimen of art." He adds: "I have rarely seen a portrait which pleased me so much. Many friends of the President, including the members of the Cabinet, agree with me in the opinion that it is an exceedingly happy production. I congratulate you upon your success."

Although the portrait of JOHN BROWN does not possess the same interest now that it once did, it is a study for the physiognomist. As works of art both pictures are equally creditable to Mr. DODGE. They are published at No. 713 Broadway.

Take Time by the Forelock.

The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities, and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of Summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid, and repairs are most required. Therefore, *build up, prop and sustain the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable recuperant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy heat and malaria. Sold everywhere. New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, dysentery, diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and, having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Caution.—Those Using the Red Jacket BITTERS are warned to beware of impositions and counterfeits. The proprietors are doing their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits. Each bottle has a private U. S. Revenue six cents stamp over the cork, and the proprietors' name, BENNETT PIETERS & CO., blown in the glass of the bottle.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, N. Y.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also sideboard and parlor safes, for silver-plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Second-hand Safes for sale cheap, for Cash; at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

DENTON—MOORE.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, by Rev. Mr. Searls, of Brookville, JAMES DENTON and CLARY MOORE, both of Oyster Bay.

DURYEE—WIGGINS.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Mr. Reid, WILLIAM H. DURYEE, of Greenpoint, and CORNELIA A. WIGGINS, of Newtown, L. I. No cards.

LASHER—DECKER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, DANIEL N. LASHER and EMMA DECKER, all of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

ROWE—BROTHERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Diller, Mr. EDWIN ROWE, of Fair-Haven, Conn., and Miss JESSIE D. BROTHERSON, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., and Demerara, B. G., papers please copy.

WOODHEAD—BROADHURST.—On Monday, Aug. 7, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Charles W. Homer, Mr. EDWARD WOODHEAD, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss EMMA BROADHURST, of Leek, England.

DIED.

BAPTIST.—Suddenly, at Northampton, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 7, SAMUEL G. BAPTIST, Jr., aged 15 years, 3 months and 7 days, son of Samuel G. Baptist, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—Suddenly, in this city, on Saturday, Aug. 5, GEORGE D., only son of Charles P. and L. Cordelia Cooper, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Ryer, No. 142 West 22d-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

DEVEAU.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, PETER B. DEVEAU, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 74 Forsyth-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Upper New-Rochelle on Thursday morning. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Rochelle Depot at 12 o'clock A. M.

DUFFIE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, ABIGAIL FERRIS, wife of George W. Duffie, daughter of Eliza Springer.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock, at No. 11 West 26th-st.

FURNALD.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, HARRY, infant son of Francis P., Jr., and Ella Furnald, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 136 East 54th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HARTOUGH.—In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, of marasmus, FREDDIE, infant son of Peter C. and Juliet Hartough, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 471 West 22d-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KEEP.—At Lockport, on Saturday, July 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM KEEP, aged 53 years.

LOWRY.—Suddenly, at Newport, R.I., on Thursday, Aug. 3, DONALDSON COURTRIGHT LOWRY, born at Erie, Penn., Feb. 20, 1859, aged 6 years, 5 month and 14 days, and the eldest son of Lieut. Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N., and Lizzie Courtright Lowry.

A pure and gentle child;
None knew him but loved him.

☞ Philadelphia, Washington, Erie and Wilksbarre papers please copy.

MCINTYER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the institution of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, after a short illness, Mrs. PRISSILLA MCINTYER, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Henry Mann, No. 347 3d-st.

MALIBRAN Y SANCHEZ.—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 7, CARLOS MALIBRAN Y SANCHEZ, son of Don Carlos Malibran, of Trinidad de Cuba, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his uncle, Mr. E. Ponvert, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Havana papers please copy.

RANKIN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 8, Mrs. JENNETTE, wife of Alexander Rankin, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, those of her son-in-law, George M. Van Derlip, and the members of the First Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 347 West 23d-st.

SCOTT.—On Monday, Aug. 7, JOHN D. SCOTT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 West 46th-st.

TILYOU.—On Monday evening, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, THADEUS E. TILYOU, son of the late John V. Tilyou.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Peter and Oscar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 125 West 10th-st.

VAN NESS.—On Monday, Aug. 7, PETER VAN NESS, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 141 East 65th-st.

WESTLAKE.—Drowned from steamer *Arrow*, on Saturday, Aug. 5, JOHN MILTON, son of John D. and Permella Westlake, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 9th-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
VITALIZES, PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
THE BLOOD, GIVING STRENGTH,
VIGOR AND NEW LIFE
TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
A 32-PAGE PAMPHLET FREE.
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Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

GIN SOLACE,
OR, AROMATIC TONIC BITTERS.
THE GREAT ARMY TONIC.

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We have on hand a large assortment of STEAMBOAT and HOTEL goods,
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Such as
CHINA, STONEWARE, GLASSWARE,
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PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, STATE-ROOM TOILET SETS, PLANISHED URNS, &c., &c.
If required will contract to furnish complete outfits.
Also,
Sole agents for HAWLEY'S PATENT DRY DIAPHRAM Gas-holders, for lighting steamboats with gas, warranted to work to perfection, at about one-quarter the expense and trouble of kerosene.
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Manufacturers of
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Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
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HAVE YOUR ROOF COVERED WITH fire-proof and water-proof cement. The Union Cement Roofing Company repairs the most dilapidated and leaky roofs of all kinds at a moderate cost, and warrants them tight. Principal office No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Branch offices, No. 389 Myrtle-av., and No. 90 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEN. GRANT, HIS PORTRAIT, CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.—The September number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will contain the usual variety of interesting matter, on ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PHSYCOLOGY, &c. Advertisements should be sent in before the 10th inst.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE UNJUST JUDGE,
A MEMORIAL
OF
ROGER BROOKE TANEY,
Late Chief Justice of the United States.
Price 50 cents.
For sale by the
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
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FINANCIAL.

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KEEP ON HAND FOR
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WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

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DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

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In large or small amounts.

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Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

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Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

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Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

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Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

T. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
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LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

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Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
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The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

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DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of, the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of purchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date thereof until the 1st day of October, 1865, on which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtednes of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the first days of October and April, of each year, at the Treasury office at Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, which bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, sealed with his official seal, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and registered in his office; the said bonds may be for the respective sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars each, and they shall be made payable to order, or bearer, and be transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of this State shall cause to be prepared the bonds and coupons authorized to be issued under this act, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, advertise and sell the same. *Provided*, that he may reject such bids, or portions thereof, as he may deem to be not for the interests of the State; *and also provided*, that no bonds shall be sold at less than par value thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION.

SEC. 1. That the Bonds of the State of Connecticut which shall be issued under the act to which this act is in addition, shall be and remain exempt from taxation by or under State or Municipal authority.

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

Approved, July 21, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Denumbersfollowing ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 184, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 37, 761, 836, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—1aw6m

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE Secretary.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT ON the 12th inst., a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st., Room No. 16, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE INCORPORATORS of the Hempstead and Jamaica Railroad Company, held in New-York, Aug. 8, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. H. Campbell; Vice-President, Townsend B. Petitt; Secretary, Leaman N. Snediker; Treasurer, N. H. Decker.

THOS. B. MORRIS, Secretary, pro tem.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS, CENTRAL PARK AND CITY WATER LOAN bought at high prices. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed. and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ROBERT & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. ROBERT will sign in liquidation.

FREDK. ROBERT,
FRANKLIN G. TAYLOR.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1865.

The business, as heretofore conducted by the above firm, will be continued at the same store, No. 62 John-st., by the subscriber. F. G. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER the firm name of G. RICHMOND & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

GEORGE RICHMOND,
SAMUEL BRUNT.

AUG. 7, 1865.

The business of G. RICHMOND & CO., No. 783 Broadway, will be carried on as formerly by
GEORGE RICHMOND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 852 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.

And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L.B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 606 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 82 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 788 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 691 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers, barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered. also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind. price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business in the City of Chicago, Ill. Any good reliable party having a capital of $15,000, desirous of entering into a first-class business already established, will find this an opportunity seldom met with; the best of references given and required. Address T. E., Post-office Box No. 2,377, New-York City, or Post-office Box No. 2,334, Chicago, Ill.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—IN A QUIET RESPECTABLE private family, board for gentleman, wife and child, five years of age; unexceptionable references given, and liberal price paid for suitable accommodations; would be willing to furnish own apartments. Address J. J., Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH servant, in a private family, or where there are a few boarders. Location between 14th and 25th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, R. C. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, UP town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office, until Sept. 1.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET ON WASHINGTON Heights, with board, a suite of rooms suitable for a family or single gentleman. Apply to U. S. Weigher, No. 29 Old-slip.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON THE SEA-shore, 1½ hours from New-York, by steamboats foot of Jay-st., 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; fine grove, safe sea bathing, fishing, sailing; first-class table; terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

EDWARDS' RESTAURANT, No. 14 Cortlandt-street, opposite the Western Hotel, New-York. House open day and night, Sundays excepted. The patrons of this place will be served with breakfast, dinner, and tea, at the usual hours. The traveling public, the business community, and ladies and children will here find a quiet, neat, and pleasant place for taking their meals.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE—EVERY description of parlor, store and bank furniture made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds, and fitting up of interiors promptly attended to at reasonable prices. JOHN DREHER, F. WINTERFIELD, No. 013 East 29th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension-tables cheap.

LEWIS & COX.
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 132 Broadway, Post-Office Box, No. 5,660
NEW-YORK CITY.

Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.

Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.

Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in the departments.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 23 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder. 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.

PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27¾ in. diameter; stroke, 26¾ in. diameter.

PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.

BRIG BOHRO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,

which have been used in government service.

ALSO,

will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:

160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.

The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,

which have been used in the government service.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

MULES AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, August 10, a large lot of selected government mules, kind in harness, will be sold at auction in Brooklyn, on circus ground, Fulton-av., five blocks from the City Hall, near the junction of Flatbush and De Kalb avs. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

M. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 9, AT 11½ o'clock, on pier No. 10 East River.
10 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,113 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Mary Hardon*, from Palermo.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A modern built two-story house, containing 11 rooms; lot 108x117 ft., together with 7 building lots, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The property is situated in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., on the south side of the Bloomfield Turnpike, within about four minutes walk of Watsessing Railroad station. For particulars address Box No. 441 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.

With the steamers will be included two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.

For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-1aw10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-1aw10wW

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY
A
A FINE EDITION
OF
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
BY M. E. BRADDON.
1 vol., 12mo; 381 pp., extra cloth; nine illustrations.
Price $1 75.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Publishers,
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 9 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar, large woodshed and good well of water, with some young bearing fruit trees and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $3,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 359 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, 10 farms from 40 to 200 acres of land; 8 small farms from 4 to 40 acres; several village houses with gardens attached; 6 beautiful country seats from 4 to 12 acres each; beautiful sites for building, &c.; these are all good and valuable properties, and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot, Madison.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink; 110 acres, two houses, with necessary out-buildings, stock, &c. Easy of access by steamboat and railroad, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT 70 ACRES OF good tillable land, including 20 acres of young oak wood, house, store adjoining and barn, a good stand for a retail-store; a rich deposit of muck on the farm. Will be sold on very reasonable terms; location Smithtown, L. I.; 3½ hours from the city. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE — VILLA SITE, ABOUT FIVE acres, on the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad Depot. View unsurpassed. Superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price $2,000 for the plot, or $1,000 for 2½ acres. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. AKLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYONNE, on dummy car route, five miles from Jersey City, a neat house and barn, nearly new, 3½ acres of land, in good condition; variety of fruit; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. POST, Bayonne, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE— 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house 40 feet front; kitchen in the rear; also, carriage-house; plenty of shade trees overtopping the house; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.— For sale, the block of land bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and the East River; deep water and a good harbor. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEMENT houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A SELECT DAY school in New-Jersey. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale in New-Jersey. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WITH-in three-quarters of an hour of the city, a nice cottage, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, and the furniture, heater, horse, carriage and sleigh for sale; there is on the place a nice carriage-house, stable, cow-house, hennery and a large garden, with all kinds of vegetables. Apply at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham Station, or address B. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story unfurnished modern built house, in nice order, about the middle of September, by a family of adults. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. The lessee may desire to occupy the house for a term of years. Satisfactory references will be furnished regarding character and responsibility. Address, for two days, with real name, giving full particulars, price of rent, &c., B. W. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—CARE equal to that which you bestow on fine furniture will be given, and all returned in perfect order after your absence of six or twelve months. Nominal rent paid. Address J. W., No. 17 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A three or four story high stooped house, between Lexington and 6th avs. and 12th and 40th sts. Address Box No. 6,854 Post-office, with terms and description.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PEWABIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LAND-ing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PAS-senger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHY-siological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI....FRIDAY.......Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY.......Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7½ o'clock A. M.
The CUBA will sail on the 23d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80, Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin.........$100 00
Second Cabin.........55 00
Steerage.........32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.........WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.........WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.........COSTA RICA.........WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.........NEW-YORK.........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.........SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.— REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES.........SHARK, Commander.
AMERICA.........CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.........GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.........CARPENTER, Commander.
THE
UNITED STATES
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Agents in Savannah, Brigham, Baldwin & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,060 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, and the MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent state-rooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The GRANADA,
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT,
Capt. E. PEARICK, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, August 9, at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.........$35
The new and first-class steamship
PERIH, E. H. DELAWAY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The METEOR follows WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
3 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:30, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIG-inated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 263 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ,
MISS M. E. BROWN,
MISS M. L. McCLURE.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 206 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GWIN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, under the care of Misses Harrison and Ranney in the Day Department, and Mrs. Newton in the Boarding Department, will reopen Sept. 13. Address as above.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, wishes to attend a first-class academy in the country; must have good gymnasium attached. Address, with particulars, average cost of living, &c., D. L. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The Sensational Pantomimic Ballet of the
MIDNIGHT ASSAULT;
Or, THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,
with interesting and exciting
ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX.
TONY DENIER, MR. C. K. FOX, MONS. BAPTISTINE, LEON CHENAT, MASTER TIMOTHY, MLLE. AURIOL, MISS E. SHELL, appear, together with the
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.
NICOLO TROUPE UPON THE MAGIC LADDERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
PAS DE DEUX, FANCY AND COMIC DANCES, by Mlle. Auriol, Mons. Baptistine, Miss E. Shell, Leon Chenat and Master Timothy.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished LADY SKATER, in her graceful exhibition.
To conclude with the Laughable Comic Pantomime of
LOVE AMONGST THE BONNETS,
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Most Positively the
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
of the young and fascinating comedienne,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
THIRD TIME
in this country of an entirely
NEW PROTEAN COMEDY,
in four acts, in which Miss Reignolds will assume
Four Distinct Characters.
Four Distinct Characters.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9,
and till further notice,
PICCOLINO.
Marie, an orphan........
Piccolino, an image vender........ } Miss Kate Reignolds.
The Statue of Diana........
Piccolina, a happy bride........
FRIDAY—Farewell benefit of Miss Kate Reignolds.
SATURDAY—Last Matinee of the Season.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that curse and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. Harrison, No. 52 6th-av., physician for ladies, all irregularities and obstructions removed at one interview; consultation at all hours. N. B—Dr. Harrison has no connection with any other office.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

THE ROAD TO BEAUTY, HEALTH AND FORTUNE.—Send for catalogue of recipes, at which fortunes are being made; 10,000 already sold. Address Dr. JAELL STONE, New-York City.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE.—A young lady of five years' experience in teaching desires a situation as governess in a family, or assistant in a school. Beside ordinary branches, is qualified in Latin, ornamentals, vocal and instrumental music. First-rate references. Address M., No. 52 Howard-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Paris, to teach French in a New-England academy; salary $1,000; also, a gentleman to take charge of the Commercial Department; salary $1,500. Address PRINCIPAL, New-Haven, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 8..........Concludes at 10:40.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
TWENTY-FIFTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
At the request of many friends, and believing that it will be gratifying to a large number of his patrons, the Manager has resolved to give a
GRAND MATINEE
of
the most successful Drama of the day,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, Aug. 12, commencing at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE POPULAR
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success during the past three weeks is unparalleled in the history of the stage.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1865,
will be performed Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan..........Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan..........Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly..........Mr. Williamson
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"..........Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan..........Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"..........Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel,
Opens MONDAY, Aug. 14, for the season.
SIG. BLITZ, JR.,
The world-renowned
MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST,
With his troupe of one hundred
LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.

FALK'S BELVEDERE—LION PARK,
8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
PROPRIETOR..........PAUL FALK.
TO-DAY, GRAND CONCERT.
The twentieth free grand orchestral
CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT,
will take place, under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS,
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, AUG. 9, AT 4½.
A new and interesting programme will be given.
NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, Aug. 12,
A GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The second SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL of this society will take place at
JONES' WOOD, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.
Tickets, at one dollar each, admitting one gentleman and ladies, are to be obtained of members only, and are not transferable. GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.
THE SECOND ANNUAL
RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.
SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.
SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.
FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., $750 added for three-year olds, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for two-year olds; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, that have not taken tickets for our excursion that is to take place on the 5th September, by the earnest solicitation of our friends who accompanied us on the 6th of July, will please call at the Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, and get their quota of tickets without delay, and where all friends, male and female, can procure them.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.
An adjourned session of the R. W. G. Lodge, of Southern New-York, will be held this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 8 o'clock.
By order D. W. C. LANGDON,
Grand Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF MASON & HAMLIN'S cabinet organs, with black walnut case; has two banks of keys; it is in perfect order, having been in use but a month or two; will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, Piano Fortes at wholesale and retail. Pianos very low for cash.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO SING IN SOME church, soprano, by a lady of respectability and great experience in church music in Boston and other cities. Address Mrs. E. W. M., care S. C. Coe, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL SELL their entire establishment, viz.: one elegant long tail bay coupe horse, six years old; one elegant road horse, six years; both of the above perfect in every particular; an elegant barouche, one four-seat top-wagon, one road-wagon, several sets of double and single harness. To be seen at the private stable in 38th-st, second door west of Broadway.

TROUBLE IN BROOKLYN.

Causes of Supervisor Cheshire's Troubles.

His Arrest, Trial, Conviction, Sentence, Imprisonment and Removal.

Efforts of His Counsel and Friends---Writ of Habeas Corpus---Return of the Warden.

HE CAN'T BE FOUND---WHERE IS CHESHIRE?

Scene in the Court Room---Opinion of Judge Lott of the Supreme Court.

Kings County is in tribulation. Brooklyn has come to grief. Williamsburgh sits in sackcloth and ashes. Mr. Charles W. Cheshire, one of the Supervisors of the county—a man of unstained repute, of unblemished character, of political power and social distinction—has been tried by a court-martial, convicted of malfeasance in office, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, and mulcted in the sum of $2,000.

His friends—and their name is legion—while not doubting, nor intending to impugn the good faith of the court which tried him, are convinced that he is an injured man, and that the testimony on which he was convicted would bear revision, and quite likely would not stand close scrutiny. The facts of the case have excited Brooklyn from end to end, and, as the brother officials of Mr. Cheshire seem desirous of bringing the question to an issue, the excitement bids fair to grow rather than diminish. We have given the material history of the case, but in connection with the law proceedings of yesterday, the following

RESUME OF THE AFFAIR

will be of interest, and at all events valuable for reference.

Although a young man, Mr. Cheshire has made himself a desirable name in Brooklyn, where at a recent election he was chosen to the responsible office of Supervisor. When the offices of Provost-Marshal and so on were created, he was appointed, on good recommendation, as Commissioner of Enrollment, in which capacity he has acted ever since. While actively engaged as an officer of the government in the duties pertaining to the Board of Enrollment, he was also foremost in the Board of Supervisors in devising ways and means by which volunteers might be secured and the quota of his district filled. It was while thus acting that the government found fault with him, and for actions there committed for which he was tried.

The Second District seems to have been in a continual muddle from the word "go;" at no time have the affairs of the office been entirely free from supervision and a succession of Provost-Marshals have attended to its reform and conduct. However, the fact is, that being mixed up with one Nathans, a broker, Mr. Cheshire, having touched pitch, became defiled; hence these griefs. The charges against Mr. Cheshire were substantially resolved into this: he permitted the facile hand of Nathan to manipulate the recruits, and subsequently to recompense him, by presents of one kind or another.

THE TRIAL DEPENDED

then on the evidence of Nathan. Who is Nathan? On the trial it appeared that early in 1864, he entered into the substitute brokerage business, in connection with the Provost-Marshal's office of the Second District, No. 26 Grand-street, E. D., of which the accused was a member of the Board of Enrollment. His antecedents prior to that date are somewhat doubtful. Henry Summersgill, of Brooklyn, testified during the trial: "I heard of him as an emigrant runner at Castle Garden." Mr. Bergen, counsel for Cheshire, proposed to ask one of the witnesses, Edward E. Daily, several questions, the admissibility of which he wished to have determined previously by the court. The questions were, whether Daily had at any time within the past year or two had any conversation with Mr. Nathan, and if so, whether Mr. Nathan told him in the course of the conversation that he (Nathan) was a deserter from the regular army, and that he had been indicted in the City of New-York for false pretences. Counsel proposed to follow up by record proof of the indictment; also to previous statements of Mr. Nathan, giving the reason why he was not convicted, but the court decided that the proposed line of examination would not be proper. Nathan's own account of himself in connection with the Second District office is simple and intelligent enough. "About the 20th of February, 1864," he says to the court, "I took charge of that office as a substitute broker."

Q.—"Who gave you charge of that office as a substitute broker?" A.—"It is pretty hard to tell. I suppose I took it."

John Capet, of No. 20 Grand-street; Jeremiah Higgins, of Brooklyn; James A. Donaldson, Jr.; Charles L. Franklyn, of Brooklyn, testified they would not believe Nathan under oath; while Ferdinand Stoessel, of New-York, an emigrant boarding-house keeper; John Welcker, of Washington, D. C., and Joseph Nathan, of the same place, would believe him under oath. C. M. Still "never heard anything in his favor." Edward E. Daily testified that his general reputation for truth and veracity was "very bad;" William H. McDonald the same; Henry Summersgill, that it was "bad;" Eugene W. Spicer, of Brooklyn, the same; William Schwartzwalder, that "it is good;" and Louis Krender, that "it is good." This last witness had formed his opinion about the matter because he had heard Schwartzwaleder and another man say so.

Emanuel P. Pike, diamond broker, Brooklyn, says that his reputation for truth and veracity in Williamsburgh is bad. Pike is a Mason. Nathan, he had heard, had said that he was a Mason also, and that it did not amount to anything. "What was the oath of obligation good for, anyway?" That was one of his reasons for not believing him under oath. He also says: "I have heard him spoken of as a great rascal, who should not be believed in any way, manner or shape." Frederick Cocheu, attached to the Provost-Marshal's office in Grand-street as special officer to make arrests of deserters, knows Nathan and says his reputation for truth and veracity in Williamsburgh is bad, and he would not believe him under oath.

Q.—Do you base your knowledge of Mr. Nathan's character on what you saw of him about that office? A.—From what I saw of him; from what he told me; from general reputation; from the records of courts; and from what I have been told by detectives in New-York and places where he resided the last ten years.

George F. Hardy, real estate and insurance agent, of Brooklyn, was placed on the stand.

Q.—Are you acquainted with A. W. Nathans, formerly a substitute broker in Williamsburgh? A.—I am.

Q.—From your knowledge of his general reputation for truth and veracity in that community, would you believe him under oath? A.—I do not think I would.

Q.—Have you heard the question of his truth and veracity discussed, or only his general reputation? A.—I heard men say that they would not believe him under oath, men who are themselves respected.

Capt. Samuel T. Maddox, at one time Provost-Marshal of the Second District, examined, said: Q.—Had he (Nathan,) the confidence of the office in common with others of his business? A.—Yes, Sir; he had a fair standing with the other brokers in the office.

Q.—Have you heard the general reputation of Mr. Nathan for truth and veracity discussed prior to his connection with that office? A.—I have recently heard people talk of transactions which they said they had before that date, and which were of a disreputable character. I have heard reports that were derogatory to him, but I do not know that I ever heard his character for truth and veracity questioned till this examination.

Charles B. Morton, the chief clerk at the office in Grand-street, said that so far as Nathan's "business engagements were concerned I always believed him to be correct and honorable."

Q.—Did you ever hear anybody speak of his reputation for truth and veracity? A.—Yes, Sir; a number.

Q.—Who were they? A.—They were generally—I might say almost exclusively—men in the same business.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one who was not a substitute broker speak of his reputation for truth and veracity? A.—I think I have.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They did not speak very well of him.

Question by the Judge-Advocate—Did you have privileges in that office as a broker which brokers did not have; if so, what were they?

A. W. Nathan replies:

I had privileges to go in and out of the office more than any one else; I took the right; I have often ordered brokers out of the office; whenever they went inside of the front railing I ordered them out; Mr. Cheshire and Capt. Waldron knew it; once in a while they blew me up a little about being too cross.

Q.—There was a private entrance which you (Nathan) used, and which other brokers were not allowed to use? A.—Yes, that was by the doctor's office; when the front office was too full, we generally came in by that door.

Q.—How did you gain entrance to the doctor's room? A.—By one knock at the door.

Q.—When it was opened from the inside? A.—Yes, Sir; generally by the doctor's clerk.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION

was a knotty one and engrosses the attention of the court to no small extent. J. W. Hurst, a clerk under Provost-Marshal Waldron, and J. B. O'Rorke, special detective for the apprehension and arrest of deserters in the Second District, gave the most intelligent account of the privilege question. Said the former, "Nathan, acting as interpreter, would have privileges to go in and out of the doctor's room, which other brokers did not enjoy." The latter said, "I cannot say that Nataan and Sitterly had any more privileges, only that they knew the rules of the place more familiarly than others. Sometimes parties having recruits would make arrangements with Nathan or Sitterly to put them in."

It would seem from the evidence of Nathan, that when he first went there, at the latter end of February, 1864, he was told, according to his own statement, that "all the yellow certificates belonged to Charlie Cheshire." A yellow certificate, be it understood, was given by the Provost-Marshal to certify that a recruit had been presented and accepted, and that the person presenting him was entitled to a certain premium to be paid by Kings County. The premium or hand money represented by these certificates was at first $15. It was afterward raised to $20, then to $30, and then to $100. Nathan had at this time "charge" of the office. The recruit, as a rule, came through him; and he soon stopped Cheshire's alleged interest in the yellow certificates, "only allowing him," Nathan says, "something once in awhile." The following evidence of Nathan speaks for itself:

I had a claim for premium for 17 or more substitutes. * * * * * Mr. Cheshire was not willing to allow me that money; I got a list of the names made out and sent it in to Mr. Supervisor Stillwell; I afterward learned that Mr. Cheshire took it away from the Bounty Committee; he came to me one day at the Seventh-street Ferry and said to me, "I will run the risk of paying you if you will allow me half the money;" I said, "I see no risk that you run;" "Well," said he, "you have made money enough, and you may allow me that;" I said, "Very well, I will allow you to keep the $700, and let me have the $1,000;" I think that was in September, 1864. [This, it subsequently appears, was a $1,850, and not a $1,700 transaction.] Mr. Cheshire always made out the check payable to bearer or to order, and I [Nathan] had to sign my name to them; he also made out receipts which I signed and handed him back the checks.

Q.—If he only paid you, in fact, $1,000, why did he give you a check for $1,850? A.—He wanted to show by his check-book that he had paid me.

Q.—Who drew the money on that check? A.—He did.

Q.—You indorsed it, and gave it back to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you positive he drew the money on that check? A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief he did. I will not swear positively.

There was another check for $2,700, on the Williamsburgh City Bank, produced in court, for money, Nathan testified, "which Mr. Cheshire owed me by my advancing the county bounty. I lent him money for the county a good many times." Witness subsequently contradicted himself, and said he would not swear the check was for that, but it was for money that Mr. Cheshire owed him; what the money was for, he added, "I do not know."

In regard to the

PRESENT OF A PIANO,

Nathan said: "In the beginning of September, 1864, George Sitterley [Nathan's partner] and I told Mr. Cheshire that for his trouble we were willing to give him a horse and wagon. Mr. Cheshire said: 'I do not need it. It would cost me too much to keep it. I would sooner have a piano.' We agreed to buy a piano for him. I fooled him a little while about it, but he came up to me one day and said: 'Nathan, now is the time to buy me that piano.' This, I think, was on Thursday or Friday in the beginning of September, 1864. We went up to Fourteenth-street, New-York, to the store of Mr. Steinway, the large piano manufacturer. I intended to let Mr. Cheshire pick one that would cost from $500 to $600. He went at it and picked out the best one in the store, the price being $1,100. We took a drink at the corner of Thirteenth or Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue. Next morning I told Mr. Cheshire that he might take that $1,100 for the piano out of the $2,800 that he owed me for money which I had advanced for Kings County bonds."

Q.—Did he, in the settlement with you, take out that $1,000? A.—Yes, Sir, certainly. Q.—Do you know whether or not he bought the piano? A.—That I cannot tell you; I never asked him.

When George H. Sitterley was called upon to give evidence as to the piano arrangement, it appeared that he was absent in Iowa at the time, and knew very little about it. No other witness was called upon to give evidence in the matter. Nathan states in evidence that Cheshire had at various times borrowed $50 or $100 from him which had never been paid.

A writing-desk and suit of clothes were also, Nathan alleges, presented by him to Cheshire. The former was bought from William Schwartzwaleder, of No. 9 East Broadway, and the latter from John Richard, of No. 7 Bleecker-street, for $30. These tradesmen being called upon to support the charge, confirmed the sale of the desk and suit of clothes to Cheshire, Nathan footing the bill.

Another charge brought against Supervisor Cheshire was his connection with the retention of a certain sum of money found on the person of Wm. Late, a deserter, and although the facts do not appear to have any weighty bearing on the case, the testimony in connection therewith is interesting. Detective O'Rorke's account of the affair is this:

Sometime about the latter part of July or the 1st of August, 1864, William Late deserted from the guard-house, together with three or four others. He went in as a substitute. Late was away three or four days after he had deserted. I found out where he was living, and watched for him. Finally I arrested him in a coach. I brought him back to the Central Office and kept him there all night. I searched him, or, as we expressed it, "went through him," and found on him $317 or $312. The Commissioner, Mr. Cheshire, took the money and put it in his box.

Q.—At the time this money was paid over to Mr. Cheshire, in the office, when this deserter was brought back, did you hear Major Bootes, the Provost-Marshal, give Mr. Cheshire any direction in regard to the money? A.—This man, Late, made an appeal, saying: "I want my money;" and the Major said: "You devilish scoundrel, I would go two miles, barefoot, to see you shot or hanged. You shall not have the money, because you will only jump the bounty again."

It was also charged that Mr. Cheshire was in business connection with the bounty brokers, to substantiate which, a man named Sitterley testified as follows:

Q.—Did you make any arrangement with Cheshire in regard to the sum of money you were to pay him on each substitute? A.—When I first went into the brokerage business, if Mr. Cheshire brought me a principal, I would sometimes divide with him; sometimes I would give him $10, and sometimes only $5; this was at the time of the first draft.

Q.—How long did you continue to do that? A.—Until there came an order from the War Department, which was read by Capt. Maddox, I think, prohibiting all clerks from taking any money for recruits or substitutes; then Cheshire said to me that we must not do it any more, and that when strangers would come and ask for a substitute, he would refer them to me or Nathan.

Q.—Did you pay him any money after that time? A.—I have lent him money; he has not paid it all back to me.

Witness finally stated that, in all these transactions, he must have paid Mr. Cheshire as much as $4,000.

Mr. Cheshire, as will be inferred from the foregoing, was on trial at Washington. The witnesses against him were Nathans and the very men who had used him. The result of the trial was his conviction and sentence, of which his first intimation was the hand of a detective, who took him from his home to the prison. He was at home attending to his business, attending the meetings of the Supervisors, and enjoying to the full the confidence of his friends and the public, when, to their unbounded astonishment, the following

ORDERS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

were promulgated, and he taken away:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, July 29, 1865.

General Court-Martial, Orders No. 386.—I. Before a general court-martial, which convened at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865, No. 241, dated May 19, 1865, No. 262, dated May 29, 1865, No. 275, dated June 3, 1865, and No. 279, dated June 5, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, and of which Brig.-Gen. A. B. Underwood, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried Charles W. Cheshire, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District, New-York. Charge First—Neglect of duty and misconduct in office, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Charge Second—Violating sec. 23, act of Congress, approved February 24, 1864. Charge Third—Accepting bribes. To which charges and their specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding—The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows: Charge first—Of the first specification, "not guilty;" of the second specification, "guilty;" of the third and fourth specifications, "not guilty;" of the fifth specification, "guilty," except as to the words, "sums of money," for which the following words are to be substituted: "amount in premium certificates representing money," and except as to the words "for assisting in the transfer of a certain lot of substitutes which had been recruited for Queens County, N. Y., but which, by the interference and aid of the said Cheshire, were finally credited to Kings County;" for which the following words are to be substituted: "For assisting in having a certain lot of volunteers credited to Kings County;" of the sixth specification, "not guilty;" of the seventh specification, "guilty;" of the eighth and ninth specifications, "not guilty;" of the charge "guilty." Charge second—Of the specification and charge, "not guilty." Charge third—Of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty," adding the words "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Sentence—And the Court does therefore sentence him, Charles W. Cheshire, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and allowance that may be due to him by the United States; to pay a fine of $2,000 to the United States, and to be imprisoned in such place as the Secretary of War may direct for six months, and until the fine of $2,000 be paid, the whole term of imprisonment not to exceed one year. II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in the above case of Charles W. Cheshire, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, have been submitted to the President of the United States, and are approved. The Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent in charge of a suitable guard, under the orders of the Department Commander, for the execution of this sentence. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Ph. S. Crooke, President of the Board of Supervisors, has been the firm friend of Mr. Cheshire throughout, and he at once got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable yesterday, before Justice Lott. Mr. Amos Pillsbury, who for years has been the Warden of the Albany Prison, appeared in person without the body of Mr. Cheshire, and made the following

RETURN TO THE WRIT:

To the Hon. the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

I, the subscriber, Amos Pillsbury, Superintendent of the Penitentiary at Albany, in the County of Albany, in the State of New-York, for a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on me in the above-entitled matter, say and certify:

1. That the said Charles W. Cheshire is not in my custody, or under my power or restraint.

2. I further state and show that said Charles W. Cheshire was in my custody as such Superintendent as aforesaid, at the date of the writ of such *habeas corpus*, but that such writ has been transferred to Col. Frederick Townsend, an officer of the United States army; that such transfer was made on the 7th or 8th day of August, 1865; that the cause of such transfer was an order from and by the President of the United States, directing such transfer, and was the authority under which such transfer was made; which statement that said Cheshire is not in my custody, power and restraint, and as to said order and transfer, are made on information and belief derived from a communication made to me and received by me from Albany, by telegraph, announcing that such order had been received at said Penitentiary, and such transfer made in pursuance thereof in my absence from Albany, and I have and had no knowledge or information respecting such order or transfer till I so received such information thereof by telegraph.

3. That said Charles W. Cheshire was committed to said penitentiary, which had been duly designated as a military prison by the President of the United States; that such commitment was in pursuance of a judgment finding and sentence of the general court-martial and the President of the United States through the Secretary of War, as contained in the exhibit A hereunto annexed, that such commitment was on or about the 3d day of August, 1865.

4. And upon a further and separate return to the said writ of *habeas corpus*, I hereby show and state that, pursuant to the provisions in that respect contained in the first section of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, entitled an act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was, by the President of the United States, duly suspended throughout the United States, and is so suspended; that said suspension remains in force, and the rebellion mentioned in said first section of said act continues; and in conformity to the provision in said section in that respect contained, I certify that the said Charles W. Cheshire was detained by me up to the time of such transfer, as a prisoner under the authority of the United States.

5. And I hereby show further and state that the said Charles W. Cheshire at the time of and prior to the service on me of such writ of *habeas corpus* was in my custody, pursuant and in conformity to the judgment and sentence of a court-martial of the United States, duly organized and held, which judgment and sentence were duly rendered and were duly approved by the President of the United States; and that said court-martial had jurisdiction of the person of said Charles W. Cheshire and of the offence of which he was so convicted, and was competent and authorized to pronounce such judgment and sentence, and to order and adjudge the imprisonment of said Cheshire, in the enforcement of which judgment he was so as aforesaid in my custody, and that the said Charles W. Cheshire was so in my custody and detained by me as a prisoner under authority of the President of the United States up to and until the time of such transfer.

AMOS PILLSBURY, Superintendent.

This naturally produced a

SCENE IN COURT,

where were present, besides His Honor Judge Lott, Mr. Silliman, United States District-Attorney, who appeared in behalf of the government, Gen. Crooke, for the petitioner, and a large number of the most prominent members of the bar.

Mr. Silliman read the act of Congress authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and contended that it was not incumbent on the officer to produce the body of the prisoner so long as the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* remained in force. The whole question of contempt in not producing the body of the prisoner, he thought covered by the act of Congress.

Judge—The return was at 2 o'clock yesterday. The return says between the 7th and 8th the prisoner was taken from the custody of Mr. Pillsbury.

Mr. Silliman said it should have been between the 6th and the 7th, instead of the 7th and 8th; the mistake was in writing out the writ.

Judge Lott said that the return was deficient in not showing why the respondent had not produced the body of the prisoner in obedience to the writ of the Court, so long as he admitted that when the writ was received the prisoner was still in the custody of the respondent. The respondent admitted as he understood, that when he received the writ and left Albany the prisoner was still in his custody.

Mr. Silliman—I have no doubt that it was so, but we contend that the act of Congress covers him and excuses him from a compliance with the writ.

Judge Lott—That is another matter. The return does not exempt him. This prisoner was in his custody when he received the writ and he should have brought him here.

Gen. Crook said that Mr. Cheshire was in the Penitentiary at Albany at the time Mr. Pillsbury left there, and after he left there, Mr. Cheshire was taken out, and conveyed to Boston, where he was on Monday evening. He (Gen. C.) had tracked the thing. Mr. Cheshire was taken away on Monday morning, after Mr. Pillsbury left Albany. Mr. Pillsbury had taken upon himself the risk of not producing the body of Mr. Cheshire, in obedience to the writ which was served on him, and he (Gen. C.) contended that he must suffer the legal consequences of his act. The point had been argued in Philadelphia, in the matter of Cozzens, before Judge Thompson. The point was then taken that there was now no rebellion in the United States, nor in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the passage of the act having relation only to a state of rebellion, was now void, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was now in full force. Judge Thompson decided that the point was well taken, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner from custody. The military authorities refused to give him up, but on the prospect of a collision with the State authorities, they finally gave him up.

Mr. Silliman wanted to know what Mr. Crooke's argument tended to show.

Gen. Crooke—I am trying to show that the return is not sufficient for the purpose of moving for an attachment against Mr. Pillsbury for contempt of court.

Mr. Silliman—In what respect is the writ deficient?

Gen. Crooke—In all respects; but the return is principally defective in not producing the body of the prisoner before this court. The counsel then went on to speak of the inutility and costliness of military courts, and stated in connection therewith, that the trial of Mr. Cheshire had cost the United States over $100,000. He (Gen. Crooke,) did not understand that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* covered any cases except such as were specially enumerated in the act of Congress. The passage of the act, he contended, did not abolish all private right. It did not authorize illegal arrests. It did not authorize the President of the United States to arrest who and whom he pleased, nor did it authorize the President to depute this power to the Secretary of War, nor did it give the Secretary of War authority to depute this power to Col. Baker, nor for Col. Baker to depute to one of his detectives. This law of Congress was passed at a time when the Capital was threatened, and Congress was under military fear, or else the man who drew that law up, if he was a lawyer, had forgotten all the law he ever knew. There was no law which gave the President of the United States the power to arrest anybody.

There is no authority, nor never was, in the President to arrest anybody, and that provision of the law is nothing more than sheer nonsense, and it is a provision of law which will never be tolerated by a free people in a time of peace. As a matter of fact, we know that the rebellion has ended, and so Judge Thompson decided in the case of Cozzens alluded to. The idea that the *habeas corpus* was wiped out by this proclamation of the President was nonsense. The writ of *habeas corpus* is not suspended and never was suspended as to anybody except those particularly alluded to in the proclamation. The sentence of the military court was that Mr. Cheshire should be confined in the Albany Penitentiary, and after Mr. Cheshire had been placed there and was serving his punishment, he (Gen. C.) contended that neither the President nor the government had any right to remove Mr. Cheshire from that place of confinement.

The counsel further argued at some length that Mr. Cheshire being merely a civilian member of the Board of Enrollment was not liable to arrest or trial by a military commission, the same as if he were a military officer.

Mr. Silliman, United States District Attorney, replied on behalf of the government. He claimed that the return of the respondent showing that the relator was not now within his power or jurisdiction, was a full and sufficient answer to the writ; and, furthermore, that under the act of Congress he had not been guilty of any contempt of court in not producing the body of Mr. Cheshire, even if the rebellion were not ceased, and the power of the rebellion continued. The act of Congress is still in force. The rebellion still exists, and this man is held by the authorities of the United States. It is a sufficient answer to the writ to say that the prisoner is held by the order of the President of the United States, and that the rebellion still exists.

THE COURT'S OPINION.

After the close of the argument, His Honor Judge Lott remarked substantially as follows:

I regret that I am obliged to remark that the action of the General Government, in removing the prisoner from the custody of the law, appears to me to be an attempt to evade what may be the decision of the Supreme Court of this State upon the legality of the detention of the prisoner, if adverse to the right to detain. It appeared to be an expression of a want of confidence in the judiciary of the State of New-York that is not respectful. A person is restrained of his liberty; a writ of *habeas corpus* is issued, and after service of the writ upon the person in whose custody the person is, he is removed from the custody of the law, and it may render necessary a decision that will affect the person of an innocent officer of this State, if the Government of the United States have no confidence in the administration of the laws by the judiciary of the several States of the Confederacy, then our Government might as well be at an end. The courts of this State have always endeavored to sustain the action of the General Government, even in cases of questionable legality—and our courts and authority are certainly entitled to ordinary respect—the action of the government in this matter has relieved me from the necessity of a speedy decision—the fact appears, the prisoner has been removed from the custody of the law.

The matter is adjourned to the first Monday of September, when my decision will be rendered.

In the meantime the question which agitates the entirety of the City of Churches is, "where is Cheshire?" We do not know, but we believe the foregoing to be as fair and candid a statement of the unfortunate man's case as can be made. The statements of himself and his friends, and the records of the court are the authority on which the resume is based.

The Furman-street Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The investigation, conducted by Coroner Lynch, into the circumstances of the recent disaster in Furman-street, whereby three human beings lost their lives, was finally concluded last evening. The annexed additional evidence was taken, and followed by the Coroner's charge, the verdict was rendered:

David Bord, sworn: Reside at No. 258 West Forty-third-street, New-York; am a carpenter and builder; have been in business for thirty-five or forty years; have built one store in Dey-street and one in Fulton-street, New-York, for Mr. Merritt; was employed by him to do the carpenter-work on the buildings in Furman-street; I drew a plan of the front of the buildings; the plan now shown is the one I drew for Mr. Merritt; I drew the plan from the suggestions of Mr. Merritt, under his directions; do not always draw plans for buildings; sometimes the owner employs an architect to do it; the arches were to be seven feet rise; understood they were to be twelve inches thick; I think the lower centre arch was four inches thick; Mr. Bunting said once or twice that he did not intend to put the upper centre arch in the buildings; I had not drawn the plans before Mr. Bunting commenced his mason-work; I think I heard Mr. Bunting say that the lower centre arch should be eight inches thick; heard Mr. Merritt say he would be responsible for the safety of the arch; never heard Mr. Merritt and Mr. Bunting consult about the upper arch; do not know who suggested the upper arch; Mr. Bunting thought the building would be better without the upper centre arch; the centres for the arches were made by my men; the centres were taken out about five or six days after the arches were completed; the centre of the upper centre arch was never taken down; do not recollect of having any conversation with Mr. Bunting in regard to the arches; Mr. Merritt had an idea that the upper centre arch would save earth on the building, and therefore have less weight on the roof; the timbers I put in the building were three and twelve inches; there was one iron column in each building; on the first story; on the other stories there were locust posts; do not know whether Mr. Merritt was acting under instruction of any architect or not; I think the upper centre arch weakened the building; saw Mr. Merritt once or twice a week during the construction of the building; think Mr. Merritt made the remark about being responsible when the four-inch arch was being built; do not think he would know as much about an arch as a mechanic; there was nothing but the hips of the lower arches to support the upper centre arch; think the building gave way on the Furman-street side, on account of no earth being on that corner.

Thomas J. Chubb, sworn: Reside at No. 265 South Fourth-street, E. D.; am a practical engineer; my place of business is No. 69 Furman-street; have been in the building during its construction; occupied No. 95 previous to the fire in April last; was constructing machinery for the building, as I intended to occupy it again; during the construction I asked Mr. Merritt if he intended to construct the building on the old plan, and he said no; he was going to put two arches on the roof similar to a building at No. 91 Furman-street; I called his attention to the fact of there being two walls, and thought it would require something very strong to stand the pressure of the two main arches; Mr. Merritt said he intended to put some of the pieces of the old iron beams that were in the building in the lower four-inch arch; some time after I heard that they were going to put in brick arches, and spoke to Mr. Merritt about it; he said he would put another arch above the main arches; thought the lower centre arch was thicker than it really was; it was six or seven feet from the front wall; Mr. Merritt said he would increase the thickness of the walls, which was done — the walls being sixteen inches thick; there was a chimney run up in the sixteen-inch walls; they ran up both walls, and were arched at the top, making one chimney; the chimney run up some distance above the roof. The upper centre arch, in my opinion, did not add any strength to the building. There was nothing above the hatchway to keep the walls from coming together, except the chimney spoken of, and the hips of the arches. The upper centre arch had a tendency to cave in the main arches.

John T. Merritt, recalled: Thought when I put up the upper arch that it would strengthen the building; would not have put it in if I thought or had been told that it was not safe.

The Coroner then delivered the following charge to the jury:

Gentlemen of the Jury: We are again called upon to hold inquests upon three persons who came to their death by the falling of the buildings known as Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street. On the 4th of April last, inquests were held upon the bodies of several persons who came to their death by the falling of buildings upon the same premises, which, at the time, were on fire, and a verdict of "nobody to blame" was rendered, which was, as far as we could tell at that time, in accordance with the evidence. But this time there is some one to blame, for to say the least of it, for gross negligence. After the fire of April 4, Mr. Merritt proceeded to rebuild the structure and employed Mr. Charles A. Bunting as builder and superintendent during their erection, and Mr. David Bord to do the carpenter work. Mr. Bunting testifies that one of the walls—the northerly wall of the adjoining building—was 10 feet thick, and the southerly wall was 5 feet thick. He also testifies that he built a wall adjoining the southerly wall twelve inches in thickness, and two centre walls which were sixteen inches thick and connecting with a portion of the old walls, which were left standing after the fire of the 4th of April. The arches were sprung about one week after the said walls were finished, and that hard brick and the best quality of cement were used in constructing the buildings. The witness further states that five men were employed in filling up the yard which was on the roof of the building, and that they had been employed in wheeling earth upon the roofs of the buildings about three weeks. That one man could wheel about seven loads of earth a day. Witness told Mr. Merritt, the owner of the buildings, that the centre arch was not strong enough, and Mr. Merritt suggested to Mr. Bunting to build another arch in order to strengthen the main arches, in which the witness acquiesced. The arch was built, its only support being the part of it resting on the hips of the main arches. The witness further states that he believes the arch suggested by Mr. Merritt had a greater tendency to weaken the main arches than it had to strengthen them or keep them up. Witness saw a small crack in the brick of the old wall during the completion of the work. Nothing but the walls supported the arches. There was about twenty-four inches of earth on the top of the crown of the arch. In the valleys between the arches there was between four and five feet of earth. The witness did not think that the walls had settled any. Wm. H. Hazzard, a builder of this city for the last sixteen years, testifies that the cause of the falling of the building was the result of the faults of its architectural construction; that the workmanship and materials were good. He is positive that the upper centre arch was the cause of the falling of these buildings. Mr. Hazzard described very intelligently to you the mode of construction of those buildings and the position of the centres, and has explained to you his opinion, the cause of this calamity. He also testifies that it was not safe to put any earth on these arches, and further stated that if he had erected those buildings he would consider himself responsible to God and man for the lives of the men who were killed. James Lock, another builder, of twelve years' standing, testified that the cause of the falling of the buildings was the putting up of the top centre arch—that the centre walls were not thick enough for such buildings—that, instead of adding strength to the main arches, the centre arch weakened them. The witness says that, to make the buildings safe, the centre walls should have had good arches between them at each story, and be well anchored together, with iron anchors. John J. Merritt, the owner of the building, testifies that he employed Mr. Bunting to superintend the erection of the buildings, and Mr. David Board, a carpenter of New-York, drew the plans. He thinks the centre arch strengthened the two main arches, and says there were four feet of earth in the valleys between the arches. He thinks that if there had been no earth put on the arches, they would not have fallen. Mr. Bunting stated to the witness that he did not think the four-inch arch was strong enough. Witness then saw Mr. Board, who said it was strrng enough. Mr. Murphy states that Bunting told him that he did not think the small arch was strong enough to hold up the amount of earth that was being put upon it, but could not say whether Bunting told Merritt of this or not. Bunting told witness to build the arch. If Mr. Merritt thought that the dirt should not have been placed upon the buildings, it was his duty, as the owner, to cause it to be removed. But no, he let it remain there. Bunting and Board seemed both to have charge of the buildings, superintending their construction. Bunting thought that the centre arch should not have been there, while Board thought it should have been. Merritt was informed of the weakness of this arch. I think that Merritt should at least have employed a competent architect to prepare proper plans before proceeding to erect these buildings. No man was more familiar with these buildings than Mr. Merritt. I say, in the construction of these buildings there was a disregard of human life. The whole cause of the falling of the buildings appears to have been by putting the upper centre arch in the building, which was done by the direction of Mr. Merritt. I have always refrained from instructing a jury what their verdict should be, but I suggest to you, after you have agreed upon your verdict, to request the Common Council of Brooklyn to appoint some suitable person or persons to inspect the buildings on Furman-street, as to their safety, which have garden spots upon them.

After the charge of the Coroner, the jury retired, and some time thereafter brought in the following verdict:

"That deceased (naming them) came to their death by the falling of the building known as Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, and from the evidence, we consider that there was a want of ability displayed by David Board and Charles H. Bunting, builders, under whose joint supervision said buildings were erected, in building a centre arch, with its base resting on the hips of two other arches, contrary to all correct principles of architecture, as testified to by experienced builders. And further, the jury recommends, in view of such appalling accidents as this, that the proper authorities appoint a competent architect, whose duty it shall be to inspect plans for buildings; and that any buildings sought to be erected within the limits, shall have a plan drawn, and his approval obtained, before the building is commenced."

This ends the case of the Furman-street disaster.

Fire.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a three-story frame house owned by D. D. Whitney, in Raymond-street, between Lafayette-street and De Kalb-avenue, which caused damage to the extent of about $1,000. The occupants were Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Dailey, who lost nearly all they had. None of them were insured. The adjoining house, owned by Patrick Burns, was damaged to a small extent. Insured in the Hamilton Company. The house of Mr. Whitney was also insured.

Williamsburgh.

Recovery of a Valuable Horse.—On Friday last a young man hired a valuable saddle-horse from the stable of B. G. Andrews, Nos. 206 and 208 West Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, and failed to bring it back. Mr. Andrews advertised his horse, and Mr. George Wright, keeper of a livery stable in Water-street, near Grand, Eastern District, recognized it as a description of a horse he bought the day before from a man who represented himself as a discharged soldier, and for which he paid $100. Sergt. Maddox, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, recovered the horse, and returned it to its owner, who only loses the saddle and bridle, valued at $75, by the theft.

Run-Over Accident.—Late on Monday evening, a boy seven years of age, named James McKevlin, whose parents reside at No. 5 North Fifth-street, Eastern District, was run over by a truck driven by Harman Carman, and had his left leg badly fractured. He was taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct, and attended by Dr. North, who subsequently sent him to the City Hospital.

Miss Ericsson's Body Found.—Last evening the First Precinct Police reported that the body of an unknown woman had been found off Pier No. 11, East River, and towed in and made fast to the pier to await the arrival of a Coroner. Capt. Warlow's description of the unknown, having been compared with that which the relatives left at the Central Police Telegraph Office, was found to tally completely therewith; and it may therefore be regarded as morally certain, that the body now at Pier No. 11 is that of Miss Ericsson, the young woman who was drowned at the time of the explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow*. A telegram was sent from Police Headquarters last evening to Mr. James C. Worden, of No. 256 Ninth-avenue, brother-in-law of the deceased.

The Philadelphia Firemen's Parade.—The New-York Firemen's Association, of which Ex-Fire Commissioner Henry Wilson has been elected foreman, will represent the New-York Fire Department at the grand firemen's parade which is to take place in Philadelphia on the 1st of October next. The association, which is composed of sixty officers of the old department, is to be accompanied by Wallace's band, and will leave this city on Sunday evening, Oct. 1, and return on Tuesday, the 3d. Messrs. Lamb, Lawrence and Everett, as a committee representing the association, will go to Philadelphia on Saturday, to make arrangements. It is understood that the firemen of nearly every city in the Union are to be represented on the occasion.

Fire in City Hall-place.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in Mr. James Lee's stables, in the rear of No. 28 City Hall-place. The origin of the fire does not appear.

The Late Melancholy Accident in Worcester, Otsego County.

To relieve the anxiety of the numerous friends of Mr. H. W. Robinson, of this city, we are happy to state that the injuries he received in the late sad accident which happened to his family are not regarded as dangerous, nor likely to be permanent. The following particulars of the accident, obtained from a friend of the family, correct some conflicting statements in the accounts before published. Mr. Robinson joined his family at Worcester, Ostego County, on Wednesday, July 26, and accompanied them on the following evening in a carriage ride at that place. Soon after starting, and less than a mile from their country residence, where the family were spending the Summer, the pole strap broke in descending a small hill and the horses started. The driver, a colored man, seemed at once to lose his presence of mind, and jumped from the carriage, carrying the lines with him. The horses were at this time by no means unmanageable, but having lost the restraint of the reins became frightened and ran, bearing the carriage and its occupants along with fearful velocity until it capsized, when the family were dashed headlong into a ditch by the roadside upon the stones at its bottom. Mrs. Robinson was instantly killed. Mr. Robinson was severely injured about his chest and limbs, but fortunately escaped other injury except slight bruises about his face. Mrs. Harris, Mr. Robinson's eldest daughter, sustained terrible bruises about her face and shoulders, but is now in a fair way of recovery. The other members of the family in the carriage at the time were but slightly injured. The driver, to whose cowardice or incompetence the accident is solely attributable, escaped entirely unhurt. There was no footman as before reported. The funeral of Mrs. Robinson was largely attended at Worcester on Sunday following. This terrible and fatal accident carries mourning and desolation to the hearts of a most estimable family, and will cause great grief and sadness to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom Mrs. Robinson was known as a lady of superior qualities of mind and heart.

—A New-Orleans letter to the Mobile *News* says: "I am very correctly informed that Sheridan, although at the commencement of the war an enemy of Abolition and Abolitionists, and most likely a negro hater by instinct, distinctly announces himself in favor of negro suffrage. I have it, too, from a source equally deserving of credence, that the late equivocal utterances of the *Picayune* have drawn from him a mild 'warning' which it is quite evident the *Picayune* has profited by, judging by its recent moderation and change of tone. It is again laboring under 'circumstances over which it has no control,' as it remarked the other day in apology for its forced utterance of Union sentiments."

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold......	144⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts......	70⅝
20,000	do..........b3	144⅜	100	Cumb. Coal......	43⅝
900	Erie Railway........	85⅞	200	Mariposa M. Co..b3	12¾
100	do..........s3	85⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	63⅞
100	do..........s3	85¼	200	do	63⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R........	113	100	Brunswick Land...	12¾
300	Reading R.........	106⅛	500	do............s3	12¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I....	66⅜	600	do	13

Market firm but not active. Gold steady.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Old Eyes Made New.
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Havana and Vera Cruz—Thos. Grandison, Chev. de Thoren, Lorenzo de Maya, G. Vanderpoel, Peon y Rigil, Mr. Ibanondo, Miss Ibanondo, Gen. Stone, P. de Haro, Miss Duff, S. R. Hilton, M. Castellanos, Wm. Greene, Joseph Meyer, R. Santos, M. Greff, M. Ysola, David Williams, Harry Boyle, John Gormon. From Havana—C. Carrampany, wife and 2 children, L. Bustamente, A. Slatge, J. M. Valdespino, J. Toledo, A. F. Arrevas, M. de Urrepola, T. Aubin, B. Diaz, V. Marina, V. Spadafori, Dolina Coppe, Dalia Coppe, G. Guilarme, J. Delamay, Gaspar Happel, Louis McClellan, Henry Cheney, J. Daumy.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—Mrs. De Siloway, child and servant, Mrs. H. D. Wells, Mrs. G. W. Fisher and 2 children, H. D. Wells, S. W. Brown, A. H. Hayden, Mrs. and Miss Carrington, Miss Courtney, S. M. Osborn, Mr. Bedford, Samuel Lord, Mrs. P. H. Keyler, 3 children and servant, T. B. Bennett, J. B. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Bennett, J. H. Codigan, T. L. Bulon, J. C. Bulon, J. P. Carson, Geo. Kramer, Mrs. D. Mower, Geo. S. Moore, D. D. Mathews and lady, D. Epstein, J. B. Cunk, Wm. Butler, Geo. B. Clarke, C. H. Baldwin, Edw. Chaffers, A. C. Kenney, Mrs. E. Gamage, Mrs. M. C. Bulon, A. Bischoff, H. Stader, Wm. Marscher, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Riley, Miss McKenzie, Benj. Cobb and lady, J. E. Lewis, J. McLoughlin, J. P. M. Stetson, Mr. Wilson, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern, N. C.—Miss J. P. Hamblin, George Long, W. Dibble, Dr. L. Miller, lady and servant, Mrs. A. R. Miller, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. L. Bear and 2 children, J. Stearns, A. D. Charles, W. H. Starkweather, Chas. Wilson, Mrs. M. D. Foster, Miss Mary Foster, A. K. Gardiner, B. Cohen, W. Bidwell, W. A. Almsted, Geo. Rossiter, W. L. Sutton, A. J. Beach, M. Miller, A. L. Phillips, J. H. Gaulding, C. D. McGee.

In steamship Linda, from Apalachicola and Key West—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robinson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. French, Mrs. Boige and daughter, Mrs. Castle, Mrs. G. Buckman and 2 children, Mrs. S. J. Whiteside and 3 children, J. L. Benzett, H. Benner.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mr. Lovendall, W. H. Piner, B. L. Perry, Jr., E. Cherub, Lieut. W. R. Hammond, Major Moore and lady, Mrs. Col. Revere, Mrs. E. Thayer, Mrs. E. Simpson, H. F. Simpson, W. Dugrand, W. Harding, W. Rust, J. Goff.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 04 | Sun sets...... 7 08 | Moon rises.. 8 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 07 | Gov. Island. 9 56 | Hell Gate...11 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Vicksburgh, Williams, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Lucy, Whalen, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Virginia, Snyder, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; E. B. Hale, Rudolp, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships Constellation, Hoxie, St. John, N. B., Charles Carow; Belmont, (Br.,) Grant, St. John, N. B., R. Irwin & Co.; John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Edye, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Rosedale, (Br.,) Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, ——; James Welsh, (Br.,) McGill, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Sallie Bonsell, (Br.,) Leavitt, Lingan, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Ibis, Hatch, Cow Bay, Tupper & Beattie; Tomas Terry, (Br.,) Malony, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Fury, Lavender, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Jenny, (Brem.,) Havighorst, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Martha, (Norw.,) Masterson, Cadiz, Holmboe & Co.; Tweed, (Br.,) Davison, Tupper & Beattie; W. Muir, (Br.,) Harding, Shelburne, Brett, Son & Co.; Martin Benson, (Hanov.,) Mennan, Constantinople, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ceres, (Dutch,) Maldyck, Antwerp, via New-Bedford, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; George Harris, French, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; E. P. Gibbs, Fahley, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Nellie Hunt, (Br.,) Wilson, Lingan, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Burges, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Jane Smith, Terry, City Point, G. W. Stranahan; Kate Wentworth, Adams, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Helen, Carroll, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Crusade, Raynor, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son; Traveler, Sweet, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz July 28, Sisal July 30, and Havana Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. S. Whitney. Had rough weather on the passage.

Steamship Linda, Theobald, Apalachicola, via Key West 5 ds., with cotton and passengers to Benner & Brown.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 58 hours, via Hatteras Inlet 46 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer State of Maine, Foote, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Granada, Baxter, Charleston 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Carolina, Phillips, Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

U. S. steamer Fort Morgan, Eaton, Key West 4 ds.

Steamer Newtown, Lester, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Westward Ho, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Williams, Rangoon March 5, via Mauritius May 4, with rice to R. W. Cameron.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. July 31, lat. 31, lon. 79 30, spoke brig Harriet, from Cienfuegos for New-York. The bark Cienfuegos and brig Mercedes sailed same day for New-York.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau,) Harriman, Nuevitas July 30, with sugar, etc., to J. E. Ward & Co. Aug. 1, lat. 30 30, lon. 79 20, spoke —— Arizona, of Provincetown, (wh.)

Bark Linda Stewart, Osborn, Guantanemo 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Brazileira, (Russ.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstadt & Co.

Bark Peiho, (Dan.,) Johansen, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, (of Philadelphia,) Holland, Neuvitas 8 ds., with sugar, etc., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Pollux, (Dan.,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Titcomb, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with molasses to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Prudden, of and from Bermuda, 3d inst., with whale oil, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Dundee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brooks, East Harbor, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (of Halifax,) Dinsmore, St. John, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Schr. Lucy B. Ives, Mills, Richmond 7 ds., with tobacco to master.

Schr. Albert Field, Wicks, St. Kitts 12 ds., with salt to S. W. Pettit.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Olive Branch, Ackerman, Calais, with shingles to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Higgins, Franklin, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wm. H. Sargent, Sargent, Sedgwick, with granite for Navy-yard.

Schr. Union, Foss, Franklin 12 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. W. H. Brown, Jackson, Providence, with mdse. to Geo. Stranahan.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Culver, Norfolk 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Delmar, Lank, Newbern 6 ds., with cotton.

Schr. J. R. Clark, Scull, Virginia, with melons.

Schr. Vapor, Bogart, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Virginia 2 ds.

Schr. A. Van Clief, Crine, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. H. T. Wood, French, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Lizzie Lawson, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. N. B. Borden, Eldridge, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, to L. Kenny.

WIND—At sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau.)
Brig Samson.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8—Arr. bark Josie Nicholas, from Philadelphia; brig Autumn, from Surinam.

Spoken, &c.

George Green—ship, from Boston for Point de Galle, July 30, lat. 42 05, lon. 64 47.

Ida Lilla—bark, standing S., Aug. 2, lat. 35, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, July 22, bark J. W. Roosevelt, hence, for Cumberland Harbor about 23d; John Matthews, Creighton, from Philadelphia, dischg.; brigs S. H. Cole, Vaugh, for New-York about 27th; Water Witch, Knight, for Baltimore 23d; Victoria, dischg.

At Nuevitas, July 30, brig Almore, for Boston in 3 ds.; schr. Ann Carlet, for do. do.; Nebraska, Hartley, for New-York in 4 days.

Arr. at Goree, July 3, bark Lucy Frances, from New-York, and sailed same day for Leeward.

At Trinidad, Cuba, July 17, bark Indian Belle, for New-York, ldg.; brig Moses Day, for do. do.

At East Harbor, T. I., July 28, brig Gen. Marshall, for Boston.

At St. John, P. R., July 22, brig Marco Pollo, Roberts, for Philadelphia.

At Crab Island, July 22, brig Florence, Atkins, for New-York, ldg.

At St. John, P. R., July 25, schr. Nicolo, for New-York Aug. 1.

At St. Kitts, July 26, schr. Dwight, waiting.

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IODINE WATER.
The most POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE KNOWN.
CHRONIC DISEASES, no matter of how long standing, often yield to its subtle influence. Assimilating at once with the blood, it vitalizes and purifies that vital fluid, sending strength and vigor to all parts of the body. The most wonderful success has followed its use, in all forms of disease originating in
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Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.
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IN ADDITION TO our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
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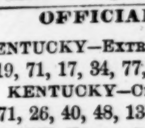

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MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st
Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 473, Aug. 8, 1865.
9, 19, 71, 17, 34, 77, 21, 33, 72, 39, 73, 26, 35.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 474, Aug. 8, 1865.
10, 71, 26, 40, 48, 13, 64, 67, 34, 37, 52, 28, 57.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 373, Aug. 8, 1865.
26, 34, 40, 37, 69, 52, 74, 56, 13, 21, 33, 29, 4.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—Class No. 374, Aug. 8, 1865.
30, 29, 10, 33, 19, 65, 4, 28, 23, 69, 38, 57, 61.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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